Solid Front Cooperation
Behind the Guns!

Nippon Times
Evening

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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In News Spotlight

Australia, U.S. Accuse Each Other As Crisis Facing Commonwealth

Chicago Tribune Cries Ex-Premier Hughes Had Made Big Mistake, But He Parries By Digging Up Past of Late Pres. Wilson

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—Panic-stricken by the gradually increasing threat of Japan's attack, Australia has persistently and frantically clamored for aid from America, but as America did not readily extend a helping hand on the pretext of prior importance of the European front, dissatisfaction against America has gained daily tremendously in Australia, so much so that the two countries have now come to charge the responsibility of Australia's present precarious position on each other.

An editorial in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune severely criticized William Morris Hughes, Australian premier at the time of the First World War and now the leader of the United Australia Party. The gist of the editorial runs:

"Japan's might in the Pacific war area is the result of the approval of William Hughes' proposal at the peace conference of World War I that the islands of German possession in the Pacific be apportioned north of the equator to Japan and south to Australia. Japan has been enabled to occupy Malai, Singapore, Burma and other regions because Hughes scoffed at Wilson's proposal that the islands of German possession be placed under the mandate of a third nation. Therefore the blame for the present crisis in the South Pacific should be wholly borne by Hughes."

William Hughes on his part, according to dispatches from Melbourne, shifted the blame on to Wilson or in other words to America, saying:

"The Chicago Tribune has purposely distorted the facts and the increasing menace of the Japanese Forces in the Pacific may be laid at the door of Woodrow Wilson. Wilson could have carried out his will at the Versailles Conference if he had not taken refuge in the policy of watching the weather. Of course that was Wilson's personal characteristic and he never strongly insisted on his own convictions."

Thus, America and Australia are digging up old skeletons that could well be left peacefully in their graves and are toying with empty and meaningless arguments.

Scorns Asia Offensive

A perilous difference in opinion is prevailing between Britain, which insists on priority on the European front and Australia and the United States, which equally persist that primary importance should be attached to war in the Pacific.

The New York Times, however, in pointing out the recklessness of planning an offensive on East Asia under the existing state of affairs, had the following to say in a long editorial dated April 6.

"The greater part of the war efforts of Australia and India and not a small portion of the American war efforts are currently centered on a zone which, 25 years ago, was a vast supply source where relatively small strength was required to safeguard these resources and transport them safely to battlefields. Today, the rich products of Asia are placed within the control of the Japanese.

"The rainy season is now prevalent in Burma so that there is no possibility, for the time being, of recapturing this district while the general aspect in the European war is not too optimistic for the anti-Axis countries.

"The most serious problem, however, is the fact that the Allied forces during the first World War maintained a firm foothold in western Europe. Though at that time they were confronted with an imminent defeat, they were nevertheless placed in a position to dispatch rein-

(Continued on Page 2)

Press Comments

Thursday, April 8

ASAHI—Postwar Problems

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Intensified Sub Warfare; Bombing of France

Postwar Problems

ASAHI—It is no longer to be doubted that one of the main objects of British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden's visit to the United States, despite every camouflage, was to regulate relations between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. His efforts have been quite fruitless. Soviet-American relations still remain tangled and especially as regards postwar problems antagonism between the two countries has by no means been dissolved. What the United States and Britain consider success is that the consent of the Soviet Union has been obtained for its participation in an anti-Axis foodstuff conference to be held from April 27.

The realistic policy of the Soviet Union is concentrated on the war with Germany and the chief concern of the Kremlin is how most effectively to conduct that war. Consequently, it is not interested in the postwar plans of the United States and Britain which to the Soviets are akin to a game of ideas. Thus, they have made no definite expression of opinion on the matter to this date. They have accordingly refused to attend any of the conferences of the anti-Axis nations which could only bear propaganda or abstract significance.

That the Soviets should now have agreed to attend the postwar foodstuff conference is to be regarded not as an indication of a radical change of attitude on their part but rather of the fact that the conference is to be of a purely technical nature without any important political significance. If the United States and Britain hope to gain some political ends from the participation of the Soviet Union in the conference, they are doomed to be sorely disappointed. It is even conceivable that any such expectation on their part is liable to deepen the breach between them and the Soviet Union.

An unmistakable example of the antagonism existing between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union over post-war problems is the Soviet frontier issue. The Soviets proposed this question not as a postwar problem but as a fait accompli for the United States and Britain to recognize. According to the Soviet claim, the national boundaries of the Soviet Union as they existed in 1941 prior to the outbreak of the war with Germany are the boundaries fixed for all time by the Soviet Constitution. Consequently the three Baltic States and Bessarabia are considered by the Soviets to be equivalent to California or Alaska for the United States.

The party that was panic-stricken and at once took to repudiating such Soviet claims was the refugee regime group including Poland whose hopes lie in the status quo ante of 1939 prior to the outbreak of the European War. Thus, serious dissension now exists between the Soviet Union and the refugee regimes, backed respectively by Britain and the strong-willed United States which is making ready to brandish the Atlantic Charter stipulating the self-determinism of minor nations.

The party that is in the greatest agony over the situation is Britain. For Britain is dependent on the strengths of both the United States and the Soviet Union to continue its war with Germany. Thus, it is that Britain is endeavoring to mediate in the dispute between the Soviet Union and the United States, placating the refugee regimes by telling them that it is still premature to discuss postwar problems. It has sent Eden to America in a vain attempt to compose the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union.

At any rate, the triangular relationship among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union over postwar problems indicates the Anglo-American conspiracy to propagandize their possible victory in the World War and the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Soviet Union to chime in. The fundamental fact is that the three nations are utterly out of step with each other and that despite the Anglo-Soviet alliance and various Soviet-American agreements there is no essential understanding among the three countries.

Naturally in the face of the grim reality of war with Germany, some temporary makeshift agreements are possible and it is not improbable that the gap between the Soviets and the United States may be spanned for the time being. Nevertheless the fundamental antagonism existing between them can never be settled, for it is of that fatal per-

(Continued on Page 2)

Here to Further Sino-Japanese Amity

Special Envoy Chen Kung-po of the National Government of China, soon after his arrival in Tokyo, yesterday afternoon, proceeded to the official residence of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo to make a courtesy call. Seen in the above photo are the Japanese leader and the Nanking dignitary, in the midst of exchanging pleasantries.

HITLER HONORS U-BOAT LEADER

Doenitz Decorated As Enemy Sea Toll Continues to Rise

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today granted an interview to Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the U-boat Fleet, and eulogizing the Admiral for the recent remarkable activities of German submarine squadrons and for his superb strategy, awarded him with a High Order of the Iron Cross

14 More Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, April 7.—New war results scored by Reich U-boats were announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters in the following special communique issued at noon today:

1. German submarine squadrons operating in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea sank 14 fully loaded enemy vessels totaling 102,000 tons and also one destroyer.

2. The U-boats made torpedo attacks on five other enemy ships but due to intense defensive operations immediately launched by the enemy, their sinkings could not be confirmed.

3. In the Bay of Biscay, a Reich U-boat shot down one enemy heavy bomber that attacked it.

War Prisoners in Japan Treated Well, Says Grigg

Domei

LISBON, April 6.—The British Secretary of State for War, Sir James Grigg, in a written reply today made the following statement with regard to the treatment of war prisoners in Japan, according to London dispatches.

"An official telegram from Geneva reports that representatives of the International Red Cross Society visited prisoners' camps at six places in the Osaka district and seven in Fukuoka. Dutch prisoners from Java are interned in two of the camps near Osaka while American and British prisoners occupy the remaining four. The British prisoners were from Hongkong. They are supplied with sufficient sleeping facilities and the camps are kept in a clean and sanitary condition. There are doctors among the prisoners and these have been allotted to various camps.

"The prisoners are engaged in various jobs and receive wages. Prisoners of the ranks of officer receive remunerations equivalent to that of Japanese officers of the same rank."

Philipps Meets Jinnah

William Philipps, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India who is reported as returning to America shortly, met Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, in conference for the first time, on Tuesday in Delhi, according to a Domei dispatch from Istanbul, on Wednesday, relaying a cable from New Delhi.

War Ministry Makes Shifts in Personnel

The War Ministry today announced the following changes in its personnel, according to Domei:

Lieutenant General Hikosaburo Hata, appointed Vice-Chief of Staff.

Lieutenant General Sosaku Suzuki, appointed Chief of the Army Transportation Department.

Major-General Yasumasa Fuse, appointed Chief of the Military Affairs Department of the Nagoya Division.

BLUE SHIRTS AID WAR ON E. FRONT

Spanish Volunteers Capture 14 Forts-- Germans Start Drive

That 14 Soviet fortresses in the northern part of the Eastern Front were smashed by a contingent of the Spanish Blue Shirt Division was announced by the Fuehrer's Headquarters in a communique issued today.

The Reich war bulletin follows:

Eastern Front:

German forces repulsed Soviet troops that launched local attacks under the support of powerful artillery units.

German offensive operations in the Central Donetz sector achieved their objective in defiance of stiff enemy resistance.

In the northern sector, a contingent of the Spanish Blue Shirt Division shattered 14 enemy fortresses.

Tunisian Front:

In the southern sector, anti-Axis forces launched attacks after severe preliminary bombardment and severe battles are now raging.

New Offensive Launched

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—The Germans today suddenly launched a large-scale offensive against the Tuheguiev sector, 20 miles south of Kharkov and severe battles are now raging between the onrushing Reich troops and Soviet defenders, it is reported by a Moscow correspondent of the Reuters News Agency.

The report states that German

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Air Gains in India Bared by Anti-Axis Camp

The operations of the Japanese Air Forces in the eastern districts of India were disclosed last Saturday by the headquarters of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary Forces in India, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Tuesday in reporting a telegram from New Delhi.

The anti-Axis bulletin revealed in gist as follows:

1. The Imperial Air Arm raided Feni in Bengal Province on Friday and shot down one Hurricane plane.

2. The Japanese Air Units bombed the British positions in Maungdaw last Friday morning and inflicted heavy damages to military installations and killed and wounded many soldiers.

GEN. PAO GIVEN NEW CHINA POST

Named Nanking Chief Of the General Staff Succeeding Liu Yu-fen

Domei

NANKING, April 7.—The Supreme National Defense Council today approved the appointment of General Pao Wen-Yueh, War Minister, as Chief of General Staff succeeding General Liu Yu-fen who died recently. The appointments also were announced of General Yeh Peng, Director-General of Military Organization and Training, as War Minister, and Lieutenant-General Huang Tse-chiang, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Central Military Council, as Director-General of Military Organization and Training.

Other appointments approved by the Council were the appointment of Lieutenant-General Hsiang Chih-Chuang, Vice-Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Central Military Council, and of Lieutenant-General Cheng Ta-Chang, Vice-Minister of War, as Vice-President of the Military Advisory Board.

General Pao Wen-Yuh, newly-appointed Chief of the General Staff, is a native of Peking and is 51 years old.

After being graduated from the Paoting Military School, he served as the Chief of Staff of the 3rd Army and the 4th Army, respectively.

In 1936 he was promoted to the rank of full General and in July last year, he was appointed War Minister of the National Government of China and concurrently

(Continued on Page 2)

Minister Lin Mourns Passing of Yoshitomi

Domei

NANKING, April 7.—In connection with the death of Masaomi Yoshitomi, Counselor and concurrently Chief of the Publicity Section of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, expressed his profound sorrow as follows:

"The late Mr. Yoshitomi possessed deep understanding on matters relative to the Chinese problem. Since his arrival in China last year, Mr. Yoshitomi had contributed greatly to publicity work and the furtherance of the youth movement in China. His death means not only the loss of one powerful comrade in publicity warfare, but the bereavement of a personal friend, whose passing I regret with sorrow. All China also deeply mourns his loss.

"However, we must all exert greater efforts for the realization of Greater East Asia so that the spirits of the dead may rest in eternal peace."

Rolling Stock for Turkey

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 7.—Department of Railways of the Turkish Government announced today that 15 steam locomotives and 500 carriages will shortly arrive in Turkey from Germany, according to an Ankara dispatch. It is further reported that German-made buses will also arrive in Ankara soon.

HIS MAJESTY HONORS SPECIAL CHINA ENVOY IN AUDIENCE AT NOON

China War Results Revealed by Army

Domei

TAIYUAN, April 7.—War results scored by Japanese Army Forces in the course of mopping-up operation against Chungking and Communist forces in Shansi Province during March have been revealed as follows:

Number of Encounters	401
Enemy strength encountered	32,238
Bodies abandoned on field ..	1,647
Prisoners taken	710

Booty seized included 25 light machine-guns, one trench mortar, 487 rifles, 1,336 hand-grenades, 90 revolvers, 15 automatic rifles and quantities of ammunition and other war materials.

Shantung Enemy Smashed

Domei

TSINGTAO, April 7.—Composite war results scored during March by an unnamed unit of the Imperial Forces in action against the Chungking and Communist remnants infesting the Shantung Peninsula were announced as follows:

Number of engagements .. (of which 22 were staged against Communists)	39
Enemy strength .... (of which 4,565 were Communist)	6,170
Enemy dead abandoned ..	350
Prisoners	98
War trophies:	
Light trench mortars	2
Shells for the same	18
Light machine-guns	3
Bullets for the same	85
Rifles	230
Bullets for the same	2,500
Revolvers	19
Hand grenades	670
Many other arms.	

February Results Announced
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

NANKING, April 7.—The Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in China gave out today the following composite war results for the month of February. Excluding the Su-hwai area and Tungting Lake sector, the war communique says, the enemy in the other fighting areas during the same period numbered more than 267,000 of which they lost about 14,000 killed, while more than 8,600 were made prisoners or surrendered to us. Also we captured 7,500 rifles. Meanwhile, the aggregate number of warplanes that took part in the campaign reached 2,320, which rendered splendid services in destroying enemy airfield facilities and in bombing enemy vessels afloat and troops on the ground.

The composite war results of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China during February, the communique says, are as follows (excluding the war results in the Su-hwai and Lake Tungting areas where the fighting was started from the middle of February. The war results in these areas have been made public already):

(1) Number of engagements fought, 2,093; numerical strength of enemy troops, 267,319; Chungking troops killed in action, 13,883; war prisoners taken and those surrendering, 8,631. Principal Trophies: field artillery (gun bodies only) 5; trench mortars; 7; heavy and light machine-guns, 228; rifles, 7,500; pistols, 1,216; foreign guns 2,648; various kinds of ammunition, 291,000 rounds; other rifles, swords, bayonets, communication apparatus, etc. in a large number.

Our side lost 285 killed in action.

(2) Activities of our Army Air Force Units in China during February follows (excluding reconnoitering operations and cooperative engagements in extending aid to ground forces):

February 1. In the Tsingyuan area (hereinafter names of places are points of our attack) some 3,000 enemy troops blasted.

February 5. In the Weyang area, enemy military facilities bombed and set on fire.

February 7. The runway of the Angang airfield bombed and destroyed. A vessel of 100-ton register at Patung set on fire. One large-size vessel and 10 other small boats sunk.

February 8. The runway of the Hanchung airfield bombed and destroyed. The railway station and military installations at Kweilin

(Continued on Page 2)

Chen Is Also Granted Imperial Luncheon-- Courtesy Calls Made

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant an audience to Special Envoy Chen Kung-po, of the National Government of China, and his suite accompanied by Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, at noon today, according to Domei.

An Imperial luncheon was also graciously granted to the party at 12:30 p.m. at which His Imperial Highness Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira were also present.

Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and Special Envoy of the National Government to Japan, made a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the Prime Minister's official residence following his arrival here Wednesday afternoon, reports Domei.

Similar courtesy calls were also made by the visiting Special Envoy on General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff; Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs; Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister; Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff.

At night, he attended a welcome dinner given in his honor by Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan.

Great Significance Seen

Domei

NANKING, April 7.—Great significance is attached by well-informed circles here to the present visit to Japan of Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality, as further contribution to the close collaboration between Japan and China in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is believed that Mr. Chen's present mission is to express appreciation for the assistance extended by Japan to China and express China's unflagging determination to cooperate with Japan in the prosecution of the present war.

In this connection it may not be amiss to give here a review of Sino-Japanese relations since the return of the National Government of China to Nanking.

No sooner had the National Government of China returned to Nan-

(Continued on Page 2)

GANDHI'S FIRM STAND CONSTERNATES BRITISH

More Thorough Study Of Indian Problem Urged

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—Reports of the renewed determination of Mahatma Gandhi, who has been roused by the publication of the British Government's White Paper, to push the anti-British movement with renewed vigor has created quite a commotion among British Government as well as civilian circles, and it is reported that attention again has been rapidly focused on the Indian question.

Although there are some contentions for an out-and-out solution of the India problem in certain quarters of the British political world, the Government is resorting to the crafty policy of dillydallying. Reflecting this attitude, the papers in their editorials, have warned the public that hasty solution would not be the most profitable policy. The London Times, for instance, ran an editorial to the following effect:

"The time is not yet ripe to resort to any revolutionary measures. Our attitude toward the India problem must be to make a more thorough study of the situation."

At any rate, Britain is watching Mahatma Gandhi's next move with considerable despondency.

Malta Blasted Again

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—The British Air Ministry announced last night that Axis air units bombed Malta Island yesterday, according to a London dispatch.

SPECIAL INTERESTS PACT SIGNED BY AMERICA, IRAN

May Give U.S. Voice In Internal Affairs

Domei

ISTANBUL, April 6.—It was officially announced by the Iranian Government today that a new treaty providing the United States with special interests in Iran has been concluded between the two nations, according to a Teheran dispatch received here.

Although it is as yet impossible to note what effect the new treaty will have on the British-Soviet-Iranian Alliance, concluded in January, 1942, whereby the Iranian Government admitted the penetration of British and Soviet influences into the country, it is generally understood by diplomatic circles in Ankara that considering the special relations hitherto existing between the United States and Iran, the Iranian Government has given America the right to interfere in internal affairs of the country.

Rios to Visit Argentina

The Argentine Foreign Ministry made an official announcement recently that the government's formal invitation to Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios through the Argentine Ambassador to Santiago, to visit Argentina had been accepted. President Rios who is now visiting America is expected to stop over at Buenos Aires on his return trip, it was reported in a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Wednesday.

Paris Casualties Reach 411

Domei

PARIS, April 7.—The number of casualties caused by the April 4 terror air raid of anti-Axis planes on Paris is confirmed as having reached 411 today.

Alexander Admits Navy Of Britain Faces Crisis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 7.—That the British navy is now confronted with the most serious crisis in history was openly admitted by First Lord of the Admiralty, Captain Albert V. Alexander, in his speech delivered at the annual meeting of the Seamen's Relief Association held today, reports a London dispatch.

"In the field of mercantile shipping, men of unprecedentedly large numbers have been and are being lost," declared Captain Alexander.

"The navy has also suffered numerous sacrifices in men, the heaviest losses having been sustained by crew members of destroyers, patrol boats, submarines and mine-sweepers.

"At no time in the past has the British navy been menaced more seriously than at present and never before have sea routes been longer than those which it has to guard at the present moment."

British Seamen Rescued

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—Two hundred and sixty crew members of an anti-Axis ship torpedoed in waters off South Africa were rescued by a British fishing vessel and reached Capetown today, according to dispatches from there. Also, 45 crew members of another ship sunk in South African waters made a certain port in South Africa today.

TOJO EXHORTS MARINE CHIEFS

Need of Bolstering Maritime Supervision Stressed at Party

The necessity of bolstering maritime administration was stressed by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo in an address delivered at a tea party held at 4 p.m. yesterday at his official residence with the attendance of the chiefs of all Marine Affairs Bureaus within the country who are now in Tokyo to attend the Conference of the Chiefs of Marine Affairs Bureaus, reports Domei.

Also present at the party were Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino and President of the Planning Board Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki.

"The maritime administration which you gentlemen are in charge of," declared Prime Minister Tojo to the Chiefs, "has a direct bearing on the increase of the fighting strength of Japan and, as such, plays a vital role in the prosecution of national policies. Accordingly, your responsibility is indeed heavy. I earnestly wish that you, fully aware of the present situation and quick in observing the developments of the time, will manage your duties speedily and effectively and with decisive positivity.

"I have, so far, taken advantage of every opportunity to discourse on the morals of officials. At this oppotunity, I ardently wish that you will use positivity in your administration. In order to meet the demands of the Imperial Fighting Services at this serious stage of the war, the strengthening of fighting power must be realized not only as has been planned but more than what has been planned.

"For this purpose, the enhancement of positivity is imperative. I presume that you gentlemen are conferring over urgent problems in the current conference. I hope that these problems and measures you are deliberating on will be duly executed and realized. On this occasion, I again solicit your added efforts to discharge satisfactorily your very heavy duties."

Australia and U.S. Trade Accusations

(Continued from Page 1)

forcements across the Straits of Dover and the Atlantic.

"But today, the anti-Axis nations have no footing at all in western Europe and moreover, extreme difficulties must be encountered in order to establish such an advantage.

Soviet Has Vital Role

"Meanwhile, in eastern Europe, the Soviet forces are drawing the attention of two-thirds of the German ground forces and one-half of the Luftwaffe, and thus, it assumes a vital role in the operations of the anti-Axis forces.

"Viewed from the aspect of war as related above, it is impossible to plan a large-scale offensive simultaneously in all fronts. The most urgent necessity, therefore, is to deal as great a blow on the German forces and at the same time, to render as much aid as possible to the Soviet Union.

"In order to achieve this object, we must concentrate all our available efforts on the one hand and, on the other, checkmate Japanese drives at other fronts, launching an assault on the Japanese Forces whenever opportunities present themselves.

"The foregoing is the summary of operations as pointed out by Churchill and what the British people earnestly hope.

"At any rate, what we should do urgently is to mobilize all our technical skill and combat the menace of Axis submarines with an unflinching determination, thereby driving the Axis forces from Tunisia at an earliest possible date."

Burma Awaits Festival

Domei

RANGOON, April 7.—Eagerly awaited by all Burmese, the annual Water Festival will be celebrated here for five days beginning April 13.

In accordance with tradition, the people will purify themselves by dashing water over their bodies. Even while walking along the streets, Burmese are liable to have water poured over them unexpectedly during the festival, and at street intersections may expect a concentrated water barrage.

French Envoy for Kansai

The French Ambassador has left for Kyoto, Kobe and Osaka with Mrs. Arsene Henry. Hence, there will be no at-home at the French Embassy tomorrow Friday, April 9. Madame Arsene Henry will resume her at-homes on Friday, April 29.

Fight-Shy Yankee Pilots Flailed By Barbed-Tongued Chungkingites

Information from Chungking revealed that dissatisfaction and indignation were expressed by the Chungking public over the inability and cowardice of the American air force stationed in Chungking-controlled areas who "usually fled before the Japanese planes arrived."

It followed, therefore, the information added, that not a single American plane could be seen combatting the invading planes, according to the Central Press under a recent Canton dateline.

Launching a virulent attack against the American air force in Chungking, the influential Ta Kung Pao in an outspoken editorial said that should such a situation be tolerated any longer "no matter how many American planes are supplied to Chungking, it will be of no avail."

The information went on to reveal that, as a result of their repeated setbacks, the American air force have been in great confusion, and internal dissension among the American members of the air force were reported from time to time.

In view of this situation, the Headquarters of the American air force in Chungking has sought to reorganize their units in order to retrieve their waning prestige. However, their hopes were shattered by the recent devastating raids carried out by Japanese planes on their bases at Kweilin, Yushan, Wanhsien, Patung, Liangshan, and Laohokow.

It was further revealed that the Commander of the 14th Squadron of the American air force at Chungking recently flew to Kweilin to inspect the damage sustained by their planes and to consult with the authorities concerned regarding the necessary measures to repair the losses.

Because of internal friction in the American air force in Chungking, their waning popularity and disorganized control, the utility of this air force is doomed to fail, concluded the Ta Kung Pao.

ARMY REVEALS GAINS IN CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

bombed and set on fire. The Hengyang airfield runway and accessory buildings blasted. Storehouses of war materials and other military facilities at the Kweilin airfield bombed and set on fire. One vessel of 1,000-ton capacity and another of 300-ton capacity at Satoping seriously damaged and two other vessels sunk. Three vessels, each of 300-ton capacity, heavily damaged at Patung. Several hundreds of enemy troops and the 44th Divisional Headquarters at Paochiatsun bombed. Also the 51st Divisional Headquarters at Fuyaotan bombed.

February 9. The accessory buildings of the Lushih airfield bombed and set on fire. The accessory buildings near the Kweilin airfield runway blasted and set aflame. The Liuchow airfield hanger bombed, and the two railway stations in south and north of this airfield bombed and set on fire (destroying six locomotives). The military installations at the Meichow airfield bombed and set aflame.

February 10. Important points in the Taping area bombed.

February 11. The Kweilin airfield runway blasted.

February 12. The military facilities at the Tsingyuan airfield bombed, setting two places on fire. The military installations at Szukuai bombed. The enemy's 64th Divisional Headquarters and warehouses of war materials at Shihking bombed and set on fire. Five vessels sunk and 10 others seriously damaged at Patung.

February 15. The runway and hangar of Nanning airfield blasted.

February 16. The military installations in the cities of Mouming and Lienchow bombed. Also Chengyueh and Lienkiang bombed, setting the military barracks at Chengyueh on fire.

February 17. The military facilities at Lienkiang bombed, causing fire to break out at three places.

February 18. The military installations at Mouming bombed, setting 11 rows of military barracks on fire.

February 19. The military facilities at Lienkiang bombed, causing fire to break out at three places.

February 20. The accessory buildings near the Nanning airfield runway bombed. The enemy 38th Divisional Headquarters at Huahsien bombed. The military facilities at Taihsu also bombed. Some 40 vessels, large and small, sunk at Tsiehchihkou.

February 21. The enemy military installations at Yangkiang bombed.

February 22. The Liuchow airfield runway bombed, putting them out of commission. Some 20 vessels sunk at Shihshou.

February 24. Damage wrought on buildings attached to the Liangshan airfield while one enemy plane of B-43 type shot down in Wanhsien. In addition, one large-sized vessel damaged, about 100 small craft sunk, and military installations at Chuichi, Hwaihsien, Macming, Meili, Yangkiang and Tingpak set ablaze.

February 25. Military establishments at Tingpak bombed and about 20 vessels sunk at Hsinho.

February 27. The Kweilin, Liuchou, Taohsien and Lingling airfields assaulted, damaging one plane of P-40 type at Liuchou. At Tunghwahsien, military installations bombed, causing fire to break out at one place. The greater part of military establishments at Tunglienkiang also reduced to ruins.

February 28. About 30 vessels were sunk in Shihshow while additional 100 were sent to the river bottom at Tsiehchihkou.

(3). The total number of planes participating in fighting, including the reconnaissance corps and those cooperating in ground operations, was 2,320, of which 583 took part in the attacking operations.

(4). The chief war results comprised one P-43 type plane shot down, one P-40 type plane damaged; two large-sized vessels heavily damaged; four medium-sized vessels heavily damaged; 358 large-sized boats sunk and 16 others heavily damaged.

Chinese Property To Be Returned

Domei

SUCHOW, April 7.—A ceremony marking the return to the National Government of China of 189 items out of the Chinese property held in custody by the Japanese gendarmerie here since the outbreak of the China Affair will be held here on Friday afternoon. The function will be attended by Japanese and Chinese officials concerned.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

petuity against which nothing is of any avail.

Intensified Sub Warfare

TOKYO SHIMBUN—In the month of March, German submarines, surface warships and air units sank 926,000 tons of enemy shipping, which is a little short of the 1,000,000-ton mark but a full 50 per cent greater than the figure for March last year. Submarines accounted for 85 per cent of the total sunk.

Now, in view of the fact that the shipping tonnage held by the United States and Britain under their vast building plans has increased since the latter half of last year and the newly-built bottoms are scattered over the far-flung ocean transit routes, the sinkings may not be of such astonishing proportions. In contrast to the 1,000,000-ton per month building plan of which the enemy boasts, the sinking of 920,000 tons may not be quite satisfactory. But, if it is considered that this figure is a result obtained in a month unfavorable for submarine warfare on account of the wind and fog over the North Atlantic, the 1,000,000-ton mark seems easily within reach with the season growing more and more favorable for submarine operations. The figure has been no doubt most painful to the United States and Britain, especially the latter which depends largely on ocean transit for its necessaries, inasmuch as the determination of the German Navy to defeat Britain by means of torpedoes is being steadily translated into action.

The United States used to be louder than Britain in its cry for help over German submarine warfare but the recent situation is much graver for Britain. Despite the strong front being put up by Prime Minister Churchill, he is under fire in Parliament for not enlightening the people as to the actual situation. When it is recalled that on April 1 Churchill refused to discuss the submarine question even in an camera session of the House of Commons, it is seen that the ills from which the British Isles is suffering are not of such a light nature as can be cured by the sound of rivetting from across the Atlantic. Moreover, German submarines are relentlessly continuing their sinkings despite United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's cry that he's had enough.

Bombing of France

TOKYO SHIMBUN—British warplanes have again inflicted inhuman atrocities on innocent non-combatants. They conducted indiscriminate bombings of Paris, Antwerp, Essen and Kiel. At Paris they killed 306 civilians, as known up to April 6, and at Antwerp caused 2,740 casualties. There can be no doubt that these raids were deliberately planned to sacrifice innocent lives and limbs as a substitute for a second front on the European continent and to hinder the work of constructing a new order there.

Where the piratical deeds of the British at Oran and Dakar at the time of the French armistice are considered, such actions may be all of a piece with the buccaneer ways of Britain. The easy confinement of Daladier, Gamelin and Blum by the German Government should give food for thought to the intelligent French people in view of the barbarous blind bombings by British aircraft. The future of France lies on the opposite direction to the old order from which it has severed itself. As Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Petain, says: "In order to tide over the present serious situation, further action and faith are needed."

France must not move in such a way that the victims of the indiscriminate bombings will have died in vain.

THRONE HONORS NANKING ENVOY

(Continued From Page 1)

king in 1940 for the purpose of building a new China than Japan extended its utmost assistance to the National Government in accordance with the fundamental principle of Sino-Japanese cooperation. In response to Japan's assistance, the National Government dispatched in May, 1940, Chen Kung-po and other high officials as special envoys to Japan. In June, 1941, President Wang Ching-wei came to Japan to discuss ways and means for further Sino-Japanese collaboration. Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, visited Japan as special envoy in May, 1942. He was followed in July of the same year by Chou Fo-hai, Finance Minister, who discussed currency reform and the obtaining of credit from Japan for the Central Reserve Bank of China, with Japanese leaders.

Closer Ties Realized

These frequent visits to Japan by the leaders of the Government of China greatly promoted Sino-Japanese collaboration.

Japan, on the other hand, with a view to making return visits and furthering Sino-Japanese relations to cope with the new situation resulting from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia sent in September 1942 former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai as special envoys to Nanking.

In December, 1942, President Wang Ching-wei again visited Japan and conducted important negotiations with the Japanese Government. As a result of these negotiations the National Government of China took on January 9, 1943, the decisive step of declaring war against the United States and Britain, thus cooperating with Japan in the destruction of a common enemy.

In line with this new development in Sino-Japanese relation the Japanese Government agreed to retrocede to the National Government its exclusive concessions and extraterritorial rights in China, thereby enabling the National Government to strengthen its power and achieve complete independence of China. This action went a long way to further cement the already close ties existing between the two governments.

Since then, the National Government of China has effected a number of important measures, such as the establishment of a supreme war council, the expansion of the administrative machinery, the reorganization of the economic committee and the active promotion of the New People's Movement, thus making great strides in political, military and economic fields.

Tojo Visits Nanking

With these new developments taking place one after another in China, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo made an historic visit to Nanking on March 14. This being the first time that a Japanese Prime Minister in actual office visited a foreign country, the Chinese people not only welcomed him, but also keenly felt the heavy responsibility resting upon them, fully understood Japan's sincere intentions and renewed their determination to bring this war to a successful conclusion.

On the memorable occasion of the third anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking, the Japanese Government fully carried out its previous promise to retrocede the eight Japanese concessions and the administrative rights in the Peking Legation Quarter and the Kulangsu International Concessions. Italy, France and other friendly powers followed suit. Thus, China succeeded in achieving complete independence which she had cherished for the past 100 years.

It is for the purpose of expressing China's appreciation of these recent actions by Japan and also her unshakable determination to strive for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia in close collaboration with Japan that Chen Kung-po has been dispatched as special envoy on this occasion.

Blue Shirts Aid War on E. Front

(Continued from Page 1)

operations in this sector are progressing favorably and that by sending out fresh units in disregard of losses, the Germans have succeeded in penetrating Soviet positions.

Active in Tunisia

Domei

ROME, April 7.—With reference to the war situation on the Tunisian Front, the Italian High Command announced as follows today:

After severe bombardment, anti-Axis forces launched offensive operations with the support of armored car corps and in an extensive area in the southern part of Tunisia, large-scale engagements have been started.

Eden Reports on Decision To Hold Refugees' Parley

Domei

LISBON, April 7.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden presented himself at the House of Commons today for the first time since his return from the United States and declared that the British and American Governments have decided to hold a Refugees' Conference in Bermuda, it is reported from London. The report adds that Eden has held interviews with Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky and Canadian High Commissioner Vincent Massey.

The Mexican Government today agreed to take in all Spanish refugees in North Africa and West Asia and give them shelter in Mexico, according to an Algiers radiocast intercepted here. It is further reported that all these refugees are political offenders who have been released by the puppet French regime in Africa and that a majority of them are Communists.

Spain Adopts Measures To Strengthen Defense

The Spanish Government at its cabinet meeting which was held recently officiated by Chief of State General Francisco Franco, decided on the following important measures in view of the strained condition in and out of the country, according to a Madrid dispatch to Domei on Wednesday:

To strengthen and construct naval bases.

To conscript men who were born in 1924.

To enlist formally those who have had military training since the civil war, for military service.

To release 1,065 political criminals.

To formally adopt a ration system for foodstuffs.

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Bolivian Government Decides to Enter War

The Bolivian Government formally decided to declare war on the Axis nations at its Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. The declaration went into effect as from Wednesday noon, reports a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday relaying a wire from La Paz.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, April 7.—An agreement on the establishment of an agricultural laboratory in Bolivia with American capital was reached between United States Vice-President Henry Wallace, who is now on a visit to Bolivia, and Bolivian President Enrique Penaranda in a conference held at La Paz yesterday attended by all Cabinet members, according to information from La Paz.

New P.I. Rail Line Set

Domei

MANILA, April 6.—As another step toward rehabilitation of railway lines in the Philippines, the Military Administration here has decided to construct a 40-kilometer line connecting the terminus of the northern main line at San Fernando with Sudipen, both in La Union State.

In this connection, a ground-breaking ceremony was held in San Fernando on April 3. The new line will be chiefly utilized for transporting ores of the Mankayan Copper Mine.

It is recalled that the opening for service on March 21 of the Legaspi and two other railway lines in the Philippines had completed 97 per cent of the network of railways within the islands.

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Gen. Pao Given New China Post

(Continued from Page 1)

member of the Central Political Council.

General Yeh Peng, newly-appointed War Minister of the National Government of China, is a native of Hupeh Province and is 49 years old. He also is a graduate of the Paoting Military School.

In 1932 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General and was appointed Commander of the Wuhan Garrison.

Last year, he was appointed a full General and Director-General of Military Organization and Training, and concurrently a member of the Central Political Council.

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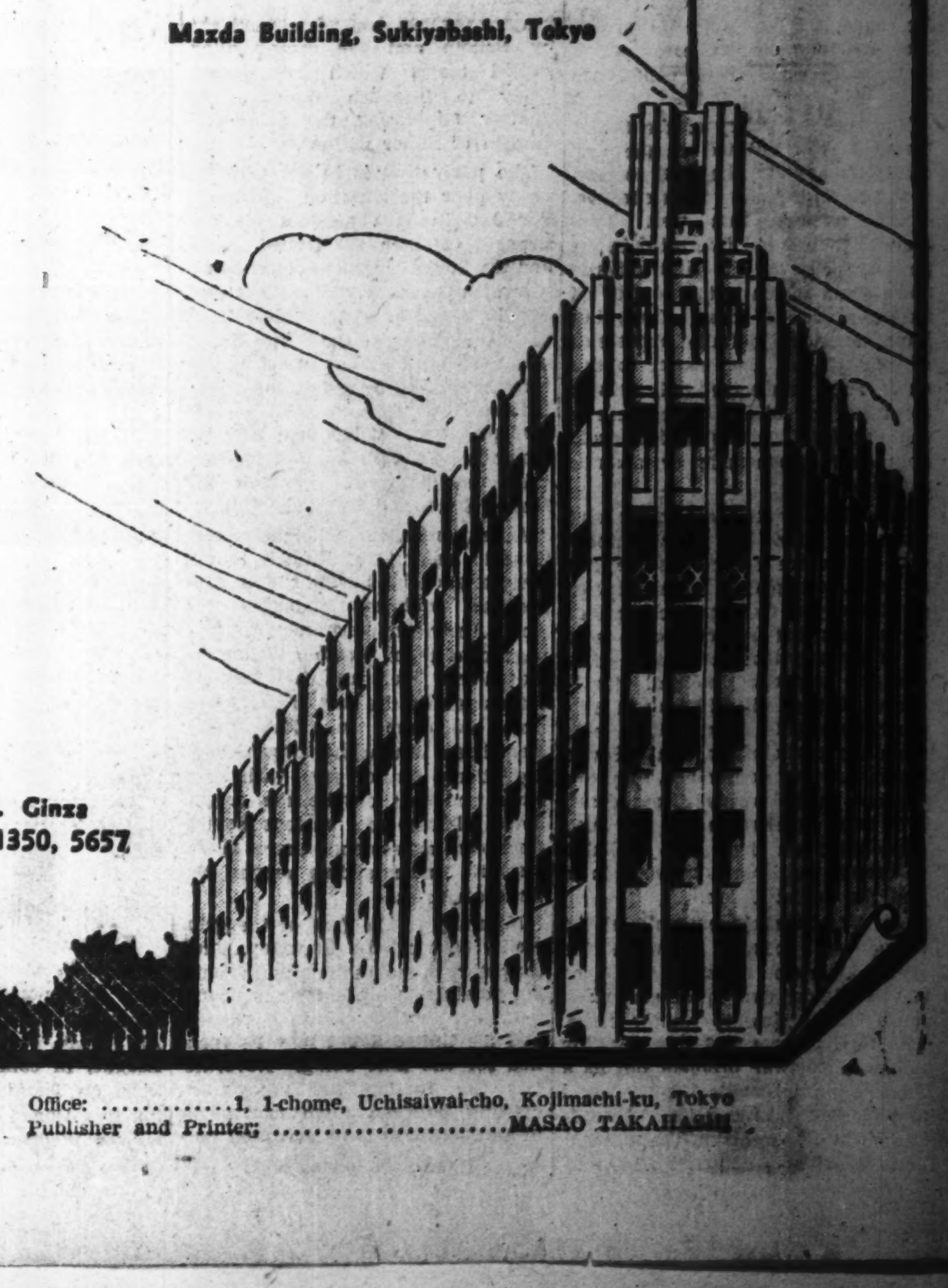

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Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties Till the Foes Submit!

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SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES FROM CHINA TO CONVEY APPRECIATION TO JAPAN

Chen Kung-Po, President Of Legislative Yuan Given Warm Welcome

OTHERS IN PARTY

Attainment of Full Sovereignty By Nippon's Aid Is Occasion of Present Visit

Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, arrived here with his suite on Wednesday afternoon as special envoy to convey China's appreciation for Japan's aid in enabling China to attain full sovereignty and independence.

Accompanying Special Envoy Chen were Sun Li-pu, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Office of the National Government at Nanking, Huang Pu-sheng, counselor of the Ministry of Publicity, Chen Kuang-chun, counselor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, and Lin Chi, secretary of the Legislative Yuan. The party will stay at the Imperial Hotel.

Special Envoy Chen and his party were greeted by a large gathering of distinguished Japanese, Chinese and other officials and private persons upon their arrival at Tokyo Station at 4:10 p.m. Wednesday.

Calls on War Minister

After a short rest at the Imperial Hotel, Special Envoy Chen, accompanied by the members of his suite, called on the War Minister and Chief of the Army General Staff at the War Ministry to pay their respects and then called on the Foreign Minister at his official residence. Then the Special Envoy paid a visit to the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

At 5 p.m. Special Envoy Chen and his party called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence. Thirty minutes later they called on the Navy Minister and Chief of the Naval General Staff at the Navy Ministry.

Wednesday night the Special Envoy Chen and his party were honored at a dinner given by the Chinese Ambassador in Tokyo.

Today, the Special Envoy and party will worship at the Meiji Shrine and Yasukuni Shrine.

Special Envoy Chen also will pay his respect at the Imperial Palace, the Omiya Palace and at the mansions of the Imperial Princes. A visit to the Imperial Household Minister and a talk with the Minister of the Greater East-Asiatic Affairs also are on his program for today.

A dinner in honor of the Special Envoy and his party will be held under the joint sponsorship of the Foreign Minister and Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at the Foreign Minister's official residence this evening.

Issues Statement

The following statement was issued by Special Envoy Chen upon his arrival:

"The National Government, which has entered the War of Greater East Asia, has sent me on a special mission to Japan. I intend to acquaint me with things thought by the officials and people of Japan and receive guidance from them. I have another thing to do. I intend to tender the thanks of the National Government to Japan for the act of kindness done by it in enforcing the rendition of special Japanese concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights in China.

"I remember the visit I made to Japan at the order of the National Government three years ago, just after it returned to Nanking, to express thanks for the help rendered by Japan to China. I shall not forget the warm reception accorded me by the officials and people of Japan then and the kindness shown by them to me.

"I feel greatly honored by being able to come to Japan again at the order of the National Government at a time when China and Japan, going beyond sharing their joys and sorrows, have set about practicing living together and dying together.

"Since Japan, leading entire East Asia, embarked on the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941, it has been victorious uninterruptedly. There has been no enemy stronghold attacked which did

(Continued on Page 2)

Mission From China Held Certain To Strengthen Sino-Japanese Ties

Arrival of Special Envoy Chen Kung-Po on Wednesday Is Another Consistent Proof of Two Countries' Collaboration

The mission of Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, to this country as Special Envoy of the National Government of the Chinese Republic is to thank Japan for the powerful support it has always rendered the National Government, to express the firm determination of the Chinese nation to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia shoulder to shoulder with Japan, to return the courtesy of Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and others for their recent visit to Nanking and to discuss with him and other leaders of the Japanese Government the future measures for Sino-Japanese cooperation, according to Domei.

When the National Government entered the war on January 9 it committed itself to a policy of "living or dying with Japan" and undertook to concentrate all the resources of China on the war with the United States and Britain and the punitive campaign against Chungking. On March 30 it received back from Japan the concessions and the Peking Legation Quarter whose retrocession Japan had previously declared, thus achieving the autonomy and independence for which all patriotic Chinese had yearned for a full century. In order to manifest its gratitude toward Japan for the positive support and the consistent proofs of its goodwill and friendship toward the National Government and to express its resolve to work together with Japan for the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia, it appointed Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan and concurrently Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, as Special Envoy to Japan. The latter left Nanking with a suite of four on April 6 and arrived in Tokyo at 4:10 p.m. the next day.

The coming of the Chinese envoy to Japan is a direct indication of the water-tight relationship existing between Japan and China, precisely as the visit of Prime Minister Tojo to Nanking or the visit of Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma to Japan signifies. Contact between the two countries has always been maintained by the exchange of their foremost statesmen. Thus in 1940, when the National Government was founded at Nanking, General Nobuyuki Abe, ex-Prime Minister was sent to congratulate the new regime in China.

To return the courtesy, the National Government dispatched Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, and his party on a goodwill mission in May, 1940. In June, 1941, President Wang Ching-wei visited Japan to thank the Imperial Government for the support it had given his Government and to discuss Sino-Japanese problems with the Government leaders and influential businessmen of this country.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Nanking sent its Foreign Minister Dr. Chu Min-yi as Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary in May, 1942. In July of the same year Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai came over to discuss with the Japanese financial authorities the new currency system in China and the loans for the Central Reserve Bank of China.

These frequent comings and goings have served to cement the close ties existing between the two countries. In order to strengthen them further and to return the courtesy of the visits of the Nanking statesmen, the Japanese Government in September, 1942, sent Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, ex-Prime Minister, Hachiro Arita, ex-Foreign Minister and Ryutaro Nagai, ex-Minister of Communications, as special envoys to Nanking. The three plenipotentiaries interviewed the leaders of the National Government and obtained important results by way of consolidating Sino-Japanese relations. In December, President Wang Ching-wei again visited Tokyo to conduct important conversations with the leaders of the Imperial Government. His trip was followed by the historic declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the rejuvenated National Government of the Chinese Republic.

Persuaded that China has come of age, the Imperial Government created a new epoch in world history by retroceding its concessions and relinquishing its extraterritoriality in China and gave wholehearted and positive support to the National Government in its efforts to establish the independence and autonomy of the reborn country. Since then the National Government has established a Supreme Defense Council, expanded its administrative structure, reorganized its National Economic Commission and gave new impetus to the new national movement.

The political, social and economic progress of new China has been phenomenal. It was in such an atmosphere that Prime Minister Tojo made his historic trip to Nanking in March this year. Heartily welcoming the Japanese Prime Minister, the National Government renewed its sense of great responsibilities and its zeal to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia has been visibly enhanced. Thus the third anniversary of the return of the National Government to Nanking saw relations between China and Japan placed on an unshakable basis. The day was marked by the return to China of the eight concessions, Peking Legation Quarter and the Kulangsu international settlement at Amoy, followed by similar steps by Italy and France.

The National Government sends to Japan Chen Kung-po, who enjoys the status of deputy to President Wang Ching-wei, at a moment when China has completed its autonomous and independent state system. His discussions with the leaders of the Imperial Government are certain to contribute much toward a further promotion of Sino-Japanese relations, according to Domei.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, April 8, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Welcoming Chen Kung-po

NIPPON SANGYO—Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government and Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality, has arrived in Tokyo with his suite. His mission is to express the thanks of the National Government to the Imperial Government for its all-out support, its resolve to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to the end and to convoy China's zeal in its participation in the war against the United States and Britain.

As is well-known, Mr. Chen is a man of importance in China next only to President Wang Ching-wei. The National Government in sending such a statesman to this country as its special envoy in itself expresses its enthusiasm in the cause of Sino-Japanese cooperation. Our wholehearted concurrence is with the attitude of the National Government and at the same time we are grateful for the trouble that Mr. Chen has taken in making the long trip.

The phenomenal progress made by the National Government since its founding at Nanking is now part of world history. It has been made possible both by Japan's powerful support and the efficient efforts of the National Government itself. Its preparations for sharing the responsibilities of war with Japan have been completed and it now stands shoulder to shoulder with Japan against the common foes.

Complete sovereignty was the desire of China for long years. The

(Continued on Page 2)

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

ANTWERP INDIGNANT AT ENEMY BOMBING

2,700 Killed and 100 Civilian Houses, School Deliberately Smashed

The ired citizens of Antwerp are burning with indignation, after being subjected to the brutal and indiscriminate bombings of the Anglo-American warplanes, which ravaged the Belgian city last Monday, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

It has been learned that up to date 2,000 persons were ruthlessly killed and 700 persons fatally injured, while there are still countless persons missing, either burned to death beyond recognition or buried under the debris of wrecked buildings. It is believed that the actual casualties will exceed by far the tolls which have been registered so far.

The savage marauders mercilessly bombed the city from an altitude of 6,000 to 7,000 meters with utter disregard as to whether the objectives were military or non-military establishments. Over 100 homes of non-combatants were wrecked or destroyed and noted religious establishments were also demolished.

In one of the most outrageous cases, a primary school was selected as an objective, completely demolishing two of the four buildings and not leaving a single brick intact. The 250 teachers and children who were caught entirely unawares in the midst of their lessons were completely buried under the ruins, and later, more than 40 remains were excavated from the ghastly aftermath.

Left penniless and homeless, the streets are filled with destitutes, while all hospitals are crowded with those sick, injured or dead.

However, the reason for the large casualties is said to be the negligence in the preparation of anti-air raid defenses, for the people believed absolutely immune from air raids.

Grew as College Head

Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, has been proposed as honorary president of Union College at Schenectady, New York, for a period of one year, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday.

PRESIDENT'S VETO AROUSES CONGRESS

Dissension Rises on Bill to Increase Prices of Farm Products

The American political world has been enlivened by antagonism flaring in the United States Congress as the result of President Roosevelt's veto of the bill proposed by the Senator John Hollis Bankhead, Democrat, for increases in the prices of farm products which have been subjected to purity prices, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday, relaying a wire from Washington.

President Roosevelt vetoed the bill on the contention that its passage would undermine the government's measures taken thus far to avert vicious inflation.

With Administration leaders in the Senate claiming enough votes to prevent over-riding of the President's veto, no attempt was made Tuesday by Senator Bankhead to over-ride the President's veto. A vote on the proposal to refer the bill instead to the Senate Agricultural Committee was postponed to Wednesday.

The opposition parties in the United States Congress have been grasping every chance to attack the government policies, and now heated disputes are being staged in Congress on tax bills, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

Becoming aware of stern opposition in the Senate to his plan to appoint Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City as a brigadier general in the United States Army, President Roosevelt on Tuesday told newspapermen at his press conference that he had never considered any such appointment, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

PUPILS GET MODEL PLANES

Domei

MACASSAR, April 7.—The first batch of 2,000 model planes which had been ordered from Japan Proper arrived here recently.

With the aim of making the younger native generation air-minded, these model planes will be distributed by the Japanese Military Administration here to primary and secondary schools of Celebes, Borneo, the Lesser Sundas and other places.

OKAMOTO AIR UNIT GIVEN CITATION FOR EXPLOITS DURING CONVOYING DUTY

CITATION

Okamoto Air Unit

Participating in the campaign on Lae in Eastern New Guinea, the above in its mission to convoy a transport fleet fought with a valiant attacking spirit and unflinching fighting will, thereby achieving its duty of convoying the fleet and obtaining the mastery of the skies in the anchorage and establishing the foundation for success of the landing operation in the face of great difficulties. Especially noteworthy is the fact that when the unit was met by the attacks of numerically superior enemy warplanes on January 7 and 8, it staunchly repulsed the raiders and brilliantly fulfilled its difficult task of convoying directly the transport fleet. To add to its exploits, the above unit shot down many enemy planes during this difficult period, striking terror into the heart of the enemy.

All this amply manifests the spirit of the Japanese Army Air Forces never to stop in the achievement of their duty in the face of death and in battle, for which the exploits of the unit are deemed outstandingly brilliant.

Wherefor, a citation is hereby issued.

January 20, 1943,
Supreme Army Commander
in the South Pacific Area.

Brilliant Results Scored In Work of Protecting Transports

ISSUED JANUARY 20

Supreme Army Commander in South Pacific Grants Honor; 258 Enemy Planes Met

For brilliant results scored against the enemy while convoying Japanese contingents to Lae in Eastern New Guinea between January 5 and 10 this year, the Okamoto Air Unit was issued a citation by the Supreme Army Commander in the South Pacific Area on January 20 and this fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Wednesday.

It was revealed that the above unit at that time fought a series of fierce air battles with a total of 258 enemy planes which attacked the Japanese transport fleet and air unit 51 times.

The War Ministry's communique issued at 4 p.m. Wednesday follows:

"To the Okamoto Air Unit which scored outstandingly brilliant results in cooperating with the forces operating in the Eastern New Guinea area early this year, a citation has been issued by the Supreme Army Commander in the South Pacific Area. It is noted with awe and trepidation that this fact has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

Activities Are Described

In the beginning of this year Units of the Imperial Army's air arm cooperating with naval craft undertook the mission to escort a convoy which left an undisclosed port on January 5 to carry troops in face of the enemy to Lae in order to strengthen the strategic setup in eastern New Guinea and to prepare for future operations. At that time a part of the Army Air Force in the New Guinea area was being pressed by a superior force of the enemy near Gilwa and Buna and it was extremely difficult for even destroyers, not to mention transports, to penetrate into those waters and much difficulty accompanied the transportation of supplies and replenishments.

With the situation thus, a unit led by Captain Miyabayashi escorting the convoy roared into the air above Lae. Discovering 12 enemy fighters and 30 enemy bombers making for it as it was controling and patroling the air above the airfield at Lae, the unit first assaulted the enemy bomber squadron, forcing its operations to become disorganized, and then shot down two Lockheed bombers and four P-38 fighters. Thus the enemy's plan to attack was completely destroyed. In this combat one of the Japanese planes crashed itself against the tail of an enemy and knocked it out of the sky. The Japanese plane sustained considerable damage but by expert piloting landed safely on Lae Airfield.

Meanwhile, the Okamoto and Matsuura Units in coordination with the main operations made everything in readiness to escort with absolute effectiveness the convoy carrying troops for the landing operations and to deal the arrogant enemy air force a crushing blow. Enemy raids to obstruct our transport operations were of furious intensity and day after day terrific engagements were fought between the Army air units and the enemy.

Day By Day Account

The following is the record of the Army air units fighting in that area during the 6 days from January 5 to January 10:

January 5: A Japanese formation patroling the air above a certain base discovered at 7:28 a.m. two enemy B-17E's coming at an altitude of 3,000 meters and immediately trapping these shot down one of them. Then at 10:20 a.m. a numerically superior enemy squadron of 13 planes, made up of six B-17's and 7 B-24's, raided the port at X. The Sugiura Unit took off with comrade planes and rushing upon the enemy immediately shot down one B-17 and two B-24's. It was later learned that Major-General Kenneth N. Locker, commander of the American air force, was on one of these planes shot down.

January 6: Several B-24's were driven away between 8:40 a.m. and

(Continued on Page 2)

FRENCH SCIENTISTS HIT TERROR ATTACKS

Will Appeal to International Red Cross Against Vicious Anglo-American Raids

Special to the Nippon Times

PARIS, April 6.—French scientists have decided to address an appeal to the International Red Cross in strong protest against the cruelty of the Anglo-American terror attacks against the French civilian population.

These French scientists will ask the International Red Cross to send an investigation commitee to the French cities which have suffered from these air raids. The Petit Parisien published an appeal to the effect that the French State Chief himself has raised a violent protest against the unjustified Anglo-American action. Even the church dignitaries such as the Archbishop of Rennes have sharply criticized the Anglo-American murder of the innocent.

These protests, however, remain ineffective because the Anglo-Americans are of the opinion that their cruelties are not only tolerated by the French public but even fully appreciated.

It was stated in the appeal by the scientists that the criminal plots might possibly be limited by an open French protest. The appeal was signed by numerous well known French scientists, in particular by physicians and members of the state academies.

Detailed Report Given

Meanwhile it has been revealed that a detailed report on the Anglo-Saxon bombing raid on Paris last Sunday was read by Ambassador de Brinon, the French Delegate General in the occupied zones, at his press conference. He stated that 10 bombs had been dropped on the Bois de Boulogne on the roads leading to the Longchamp racecourse while 12 bombs had exploded on the racecourse itself. Among the destroyed buildings was a hospital and a lunatic asylum. The French composer Raoul Laparra was among the people, killed during the raid. More than 400 houses had been destroyed or damaged.

De Brinon stressed that the damage done to industrial establishments had been insignificant. In conclusion de Brinon stated, "This method of warfare cannot be excused. Churchill's and Roosevelt's airmen are proving anew daily that they do not possess any military tradition and that they are using their weapons out of sheer lust of destruction."

In this connection it was announced that April 7th should be marked as a day of national mourning because on that day the state funeral will take place for the victims who were killed in the French capital as the result of the Anglo-American bombing raid against Paris. All places of amusement will be closed on this day and no open air arrangements will be allowed to take place.

The French public and press are still under the spell of the Anglo-American air raid against Paris. Apart from photos depicting the annihilated houses and streets, the papers are publishing pictures of the long rows of coffins. The number

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. AIR CORPS CHIEF IS KILLED IN PACIFIC

Brigadier-General Ramey Headed 5th Bomber Command Of American Army

The American navy authorities on April 2 formally announced that Brigadier-General Howard K. Ramey, Commander of the Fifth Bomber Command and concurrently Commander of the 5th United States Army Air Force in the Southwestern Pacific was killed in action in the Pacific area, according to information received in reliable quarters, reports Domei. This means that the United States has so far lost six high ranking officers in the Pacific area.

In the meantime, American newspapers daily print the casualty list of officers of the American army and marines and their number on April 1 totaled 155; on April 2 it reached 300; and on April 3 was 526. A serious concern has begun to be felt in the United States over the quick falling-off of the number of American officers as the war develops. Families going in mourning upon receipt of the official notes of death are daily increasing.

The American people have begun to realize clearly how seriously the battles in the Guadalcanal and New Guinea areas are developing with tremendous odds against their favor.

Tender's Voyage Described

The experiences and accounts of the seaplane tender, McFarland, of the United States navy which was crippled by the furious assaults of the Imperial Air Forces last October in the South Pacific, was described in the March 13 edition of the Saturday Evening Post, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei on Tuesday in relaying a wire from Washington.

"The United States seaplane tender, McFarland, suffered severe damages on her stern in the fierce bombing attack made by the Japanese Air Forces in an encounter in the South Pacific, but with the aid of an emergency rudder, finally limped into Pearl Harbor on a certain day," disclosed the American magazine.

"Immediately preceding the Pearl Harbor debacle, the McFarland left the Hawaiian base. The seaplane tender rescued 88 survivors of a Dutch transport, which was sunk by the Japan Naval Forces in July, 1942, and on the second of August, she ran aground.

"An emergency rudder was devised, constructed with the four telephone posts that were acquired from Tulagi Island, and the makeshift contraption was attached to the damaged stern.

"The McFarland left Tulagi for Pearl Harbor and after 42 days, she ran into shallow waters. Harassed by storms and strong prevailing winds throughout the entire 1,000-mile voyage, the crippled ship finally reached her destination after spending many days adrift on the raging seas."

SPECIAL ENVOY HERE FROM CHINA

(Continued From Page 1)

not yield. There has been no campaign which was not completely successful. I am sure that there is no race of East Asia which is not deeply impressed by this fact.

East Asia's Emancipation

"It is for a hundred years that China has been shackled by unequal treaties since it came under the pressure of British and American Imperialism. The time has arrived when the various races of East Asia will get emancipated at the same time.

"There is a need for each people in East Asia to rise to the occasion, follow in the footsteps of Japan, and devote all their energy to their own emancipation and the emancipation of the others. This consideration was behind the move of President Wang Ching-wei in issuing his statement saying that China was ready to share in the joys and sorrows of Japan as soon as Japan began hostilities in the War of Greater East Asia.

"The President has now made the entry of China into the war a reality and gone further in linking China with Japan by pledging himself to having his country live and die together with Japan.

"The fact of the matter is that immediately after the return of the National Government to Nanking President Wang and all leaders of the Government went beyond desiring peace between China and Japan and an adjustment of relations between the two countries and conceived an ideal of performing the task they had set themselves of getting China together with Japan in undertaking the stabilization and the preservation of Greater East Asia. This is an ideal which need be an imperative to the two countries today as much as at the time it was set up.

"Japan issued a statement on the day China entered the war saying that it had been decided to return exclusive Japanese concessions, turn over the administrative rights over the Peking Legation Quarter, relinquish extraterritorial rights in China, and take other measures to assist in the construction of a new China. This expression of a ardent and sincere desire to cooperate in the emancipation of China and of a resolution to help China to attain independence so impressed especially the people of China that they were at a loss for words to express their feeling of gratitude to Japan. I take the occasion to pledge China to make every sacrifice of manpower and material resources to cooperate with Japan at the front and behind the guns.

Express Thanks for Aid

"It is part of the business which has brought me to Japan to learn from the officials and people of Japan and express the thanks of the National Government to Japan."

"There is one thing which I want to make plain to the officials and people of Japan. It is that China entered the war, impelled by a sense of morality and its conscience, and gaining encouragement from the warmth of the sentiment of Japan toward it. China will never be satisfied with the fact that it is in the war as a matter of form. It has a great desire to give all its manpower and material resources to the cause of winning the War of Greater East Asia, in full knowledge of the fact that it may leave it exhausted to do so. It will not defer from making sacrifices, however great, to march beside Japan, and fight at Japan's side.

"The conscientious collaboration of China and Japan, which is witnessed today, is the result of the hard struggles of persons of the two countries interested in bringing their countries together.

"Before the National Government returned to Nanking, there were few who believed in conscientious collaboration between Japan and China. Even after the return of the Government to Nanking some people found it difficult to believe that the two countries would be in so conscientious cooperation as they are today.

"The two countries were resolved to get together, and they made constant efforts toward the attainment of the end. And their efforts have been crowned with success, as witness the state of things between them today. The credit for this goes to the authorities of the two countries impelled by lofty ideals and to the peoples which cooperated with their Governments.

"Today China and Japan are conscientious friends. They are helpful to each other as though they were brothers.

Stresses Close Ties

"There is a saying to the effect that friends who have not gone through trials together have no right to talk about friendship, and friends who have not experienced difficulties and privations have no right to talk about living together and dying together. I find multitudes of thoughts crowd upon me now on my second visit to Japan.

"Those running the National Government are united in resolution to see that there is collaboration between China and Japan and that there is cooperation between the two countries in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. I earnestly hope that the officials and people of Japan, imagining the difficulties confronting us, will render further aid to China."

China Reveals Visit

Domei

NANKING, April 6.—The Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Propaganda of the National Government of China jointly announced at 4 p.m. today that Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, left Nanking this morning for Japan for the purpose of returning courtesies and conducting frank discussions with Japanese authorities in connection with prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The full text of the joint announcement follows:

"The National Government of China is sending Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, as special envoy to Japan for the purpose of returning courtesies for various assistance extended by the Japanese Government since China's war entrance, such as retrocession of exclusive Japanese concessions and the Peking Legation Quarter, the abolition of restrictions against the movement of goods, etc., thereby enabling China to achieve complete independence and establish a wartime structure, and also for the purpose of conducting frank discussions with Japanese authorities in connection with the problem of prosecuting the war.

"Chen Kung-po left Nanking for Japan at 10:40 a.m. today His suite consists of Sun Li-pu, Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Ministry, Huang Pu-sheng, Counsellor of the Ministry of Propaganda, and Lin Chi, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Government."

His Imperial Majesty Presents Decorations To Chinese Statesmen

His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to present the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon each to Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China, and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality, who is now visiting Japan, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, and Chou Fu-hai, Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and concurrently Finance Minister, in recognition of their meritorious services for the promotion of Japanese and Chinese friendship, it was announced by the Bureau of Decorations on Wednesday.

GANDHI MAY COMMENCE ANOTHER FAST IN PROTEST

Determined to Carry It Out Until His Policy Is Accepted

Mahatma Gandhi may start another fast, this time with the determination to continue his abstention until the Indian and British Governments concede to his requests, it is reported in Indian political circles, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei, in relaying a telegram from New Delhi.

Mahatma has decided to resume the fast which he completed recently because the Indian Government has done nothing to change its policy and instead, the India White Book was issued, placing the responsibility for disturbances and demonstrations upon Gandhi and the Indian National Congress, it is said.

The rumors relative to Mahatma's possible fast, which are being circulated through the Indian political circles, originated to the fact that the Indian sage has consulted his intimate friend, Dr. Roy, a noted Indian physician, and asked whether he has sufficiently regained his health from his recent fast.

EXCHANGE BANKS NAMED

Yokohama Specie and Taiwan Bank Given Permit in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, April 7.—In accordance with Article 9 of the Exchange Control Regulations for the Southern Regions, the Military Administration here today granted permission to Manila branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan to engage in exchange transaction in the Philippines.

It is recalled in this connection that the Southern Region Development Bank which been previously designated as exchange bank will continue exchange transactions as heretofore.

Yoshizawa Leaves for Post

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, left Fukuoka on Wednesday morning by air for his post, states Domei.

Here on Historic Mission

The photo shows Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan of the National Government of China and concurrently Mayor of Shanghai Special Municipality, (right front) arriving at Tokyo Station Wednesday afternoon as Special Envoy from the National Government of China to express appreciation to Japan for aid in making that country attain its full sovereignty. In front left is Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani who with other high Government officials welcomed the distinguished visitor from China and his suite.

A SELF-MADE MAN

Chen Kung-Po, Right-Hand Man of President Wang Ching-Wei, Likes Sake and Smokes 50 Cigarettes a Day

Chen Kung-po, the Special Chinese Envoy to Japan, is the most important man in China next to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government.

He is the President of the Legislative Yuan and acts for President Wang as President of the Executive Yuan when the President is away.

A tall man with his thick hair combed straight back, Mr. Chen looks smart and is full of grace. One might find it difficult to believe that he was bred in the world of a revolutionary surrounding.

At the age of 16, he joined the Hsiungchunghui, forerunner of the Kuomintang, which was secretly working for revolution in China. He is a self-made man. As a boy, he had to experience all sorts of privations.

The story of the circumstances in the midst of which he grew up as told by him is the story of endless trials. But he has the knack of telling it as a professional storyteller tells a tale, that is in a manner which makes it delightful to the hearer.

Has Pleasing Personality

It is wonderful to hear him tell about his early life. He knows how to make one glimpse his self, a personality, surprisingly candid, and possessed of the highest order of intellect, through his tale.

"Sake? I have a great weakness for it I do not smoke much nowadays but I am afraid that I still smoke 50 cigarettes a day." This, from a recent talk he gave to an interviewer, will enable one to draw an idea as to what sort of man Mr. Chen is.

One comes away from him with the impression that he is a man capable of doing really great things. As a small boy, he was apprenticed to a printer. Then he became a journalist and then joined the Communist Party. He was not long with the Party before he joined the revolutionary movement led by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

He took part in the campaigning of the revolutionary army in the north, and for a time he was chief of the Political and Training Department in the staff headquarters of the army. Subsequently, he became a member of the Second Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. With President Wang, he has been a leader of the anti-Chiang Kai-shek group ever since the warship Chungshan incident.

In 1925, when the National Government was organized at Canton, Mr. Chen became the head of the Agriculture and Industry Board in the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Held Ministers' Post

His promotion in the Government service was rapid. Due to his great learning, he was appointed to the position of Minister of Commerce and Industry of the National Government. In 1932, he was named to hold the additional post of Railways Minister.

Differences arose between President Wang and Chiang Kai-shek on the question of policy toward Japan. In 1935, President Wang was attacked by a would-be assassin working for Chiang. He was prompt to leave the Ministry. With him Mr. Chen went.

As soon as President Wang issued his first peace circular from Hanoi toward the end of 1938, Mr. Chen went to Hongkong and has since cooperated with him in carrying on the movement to found a State through peace.

It is a matter of general knowledge that he is President of the Legislative Yuan and is one of the two right-hand men of President Wang. The other man is Chou Fu-hai, Finance Minister.

Mr. Chen came to Japan immediately after the return of the National Government to Nanking in May, 1940, on a mission of thanks. He is one of the Chinese whose sympathies are caught by Japan.

Studied in U.S.

Upon graduating from Peking University, he went to America where he studied at Columbia University. He has a lofty character and a great wisdom for which he is widely known. He is a man of great importance to the National Government, which always has a great use for him.

There was a need to make an appointment to the post of Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality. President Wang reluctantly parted with Mr. Chen to have him take that post which he held in addition to the Presidency of the Legislative Yuan.

Shanghai is the only cosmopolitan city in the Orient. Here there is an accumulation of foreign policy questions of vital importance to the National Government. Vital is the part to be played by the city in the construction of a New Order for East Asia.

It is not without reason that President Wang saw to it that the Mayor of this important city be filled by a man after his heart, Mr. Chen.

The group of leaders of the National Government led by President Wang, which include Mr. Chen, Finance Minister Chou, Mei Ssu-ping, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, is apart. These statesmen are in sharp contrast with the statesmen and leaders of military cliques of China in the past. About them is a flavor of culture and intellect.

In the case of Mr. Chen, the effect of the flavor of intellect there is about him is heightened by the fairness of face and figure very rare in men. This largely is the reason why he catches our imagination.

OKAMOTO UNIT GIVEN CITATION

(Continued from Page 1)

about noon. During this time Lieutenant Hirano, a company commander, discovered an enemy B-24 in the air forward of the convoy and immediately shot it into the sea. The Lieutenant's plane also received numerous hits during this combat. By the fact that after landing the Lieutenant discovered the enemy's blood splattered on the bottom of his fuselage it can be seen at what close quarters the fight took place.

At that time the Boeings were protected by armor plates and it was extremely difficult to hit them fatally. One of these was shot down for the first time in this battle in the South Pacific area. In the meantime, a squadron led by Company Commander Captain Tojo attacked a six-plane enemy formation made up of B-17's and B-24's and knocked down a B-17, aboard which was the enemy's flight commander. On the same day another unit fought a powerful enemy squadron consisting of several B-17's and 11 P-38's and shot down three P-38's and seriously damaged a B-17. Thus on that day the small number of our air units successfully drove away the enemy's main strength, and blasted the attacks of a numerically several times greater enemy fighter-bomber squadron and completed its mission of protecting the air above our convoy. The convoy sustained no damage whatsoever on this day.

January 7: On the early dawn of this day one of our transports was sunk in an enemy raid. Although during the night the airfield where the Sugiura Unit was stationed was subjected to enemy bombing and straffing and sustained a bomb hit on its runway, and all repairs had not yet been completed, the Sugiura Unit nevertheless took off before dawn and drove away enemy planes until noon. During the same time another unit at the Lae Airfield rose to meet a formation of A-20A's and shot down one of them.

Enemy Again Repulsed

At 2:45 the same day, while the main body of the Hirano air company was patroling the air above Lae Airfield six B-24's, seven B-17's, eight P-38s, and six North American B-25's, a total of 27 enemy planes raided the area. The main body of the Hirano air company engaged this enemy squadron and repulsed it. As a result the convoy was able to reach safely the anchorage at Lae at 3:14 p.m. and immediately begin landing operations. During that time the Tojo company pursued a squadron of four B-17's, three or four P-38's, and 13 P-40's and shot down one B-17 and three P-40's, a total of four. At the same time the Miyabayashi company shot down a P-40 coming to aid its comrades and drove away one B-17 and one B-24. In this battle Lieutenant Hirano after much effective fighting self-blasted his plane. This day's' air fighting was of tremendous intensity and the consumption of our personnel and equipment began gradually to mount. Unit Commander Sugiura, however, gathered the whole body of his Unit at Lae and had swiftly brought up the planes being repaired at a base in the rear and thus made it so that there would be no inconvenience in the next day's fighting.

Numerous Enemy Raids

January 8: Through the dawn of this day enemy squadrons made up of 16 P-38's, six B-25's, four new type bomber, seven B-17's, four B-24's, 12 B-25's, and four B-17's followed each other in rapid succession in attacking the Unit. The Tojo company forced all of these to flee. During the fighting Captain Tojo, the company commander, engaged several P-38's in combat, and in shooting down one of them, found his own plane aflame. Captain Tojo bailed out from his blazing plane and was rescued by naval planes after he had dropped into the sea. On this day the enemy attacked persistently; from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. there was 16 enemy raids in which a total of a hundred enemy planes took part.

Because of the continuous, furious fighting carried out day after day, the number of planes usable, of the Sugiura Unit, decreased greatly, and the casualties too were mounting. In addition, the Unit was fighting almost without food and sleep; some of the men being in the air for over 13 hours, and overcome with fatigue the eyesight of many of the men began to decline and become useless for patroling and scouting duty. But overcoming these overwhelming difficulties the Unit solidly carried out its duty and repeating its death struggles with the enemy showed perfectly the tremendous fighting spirit of the Imperial Army's air force.

January 9: The Okamoto Unit's fighting capacity was at a low on this day because of the continuous grind of fighting day after day. But with the cooperation of the Navy's air units, it drove away one B-24 and four other enemy planes raiding the convoy. Another formation waiting at Lae drove away a series of raids carried out by six B-25's, six P-40's, four to six attack planes, two P-40's, five B-25's, and eight P-38's. All was well with the convoy on this day.

January 10: The main body of the Sugiura Unit and comrade squadrons patroled the air above the convoy and broke up two enemy raids.

And through further difficult conditions following the Unit, together with comrade units, carried out the extremely difficult mission of escorting the convoy. During the six days 51 enemy raids were carried out, with a total of 258 planes and fighting went on day and night. This magnificent accomplishment of the Army Eagles and their superhuman activity will shine eternally in the annals of air fighting as an example of the spirit to fight and die for the nation under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor.

Highspots of Careers

The official careers of the five unit commanders mentioned in the foregoing account follow in brief: Lieutenant-Colonel Shuichi Okamoto hails from Yamaguchi Prefecture. After serving in various position in the army aviation services, he was appointed a unit commander on the spot in 1938.

Major Katsuji Sugiura is a Tokyoite. He was instructor at the Akeno Army Aviation School in 1938.

Captain Michiaki Tojo was attached to the Army Aviation School in 1942.

Captain Shigenori Miyabayashi hails from Kanazawa City. He was appointed instructor at the Akeno Army Aviation School in 1940.

Lieutenant Hiroatsu Hirano was a Tokyo man. He was made instructor at the Akeno Army Aviation School in 1939.

Malais and Chinese Will Be Permitted To Become Seamen

Domei

KUCHING, April 7.—With the steady increase in the number of merchant vessels built, the Military Administration which is training local inhabitants as seamen at the Kuching Seamen Training Institute of the Marine Affairs Bureau, had decided to enroll also Malais and Chinese of robust health to train them as deck-hands and engine-room officers. After the necessary six-month training, beginning middle of April, the authorities plan to place them as officers on board sea-going and coastal vessels. Great enthusiasm is being shown by Malais and Chinese as applications for admission into the institute are flowing in rapidly.

French Scientists Hit Terror Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

of dead already amounts to over 250 but it is presumed that this number will be increased still further since the cleaning-up work has not yet been concluded. Some 700 people were injured during the raid.

Here and there it was possible by speedy rescuing work to save some survivors alive from the cellars of the collapsed houses. A number of ministers paid a visit to places of destruction in order to acquaint themselves with the functioning of the first-aid measures and to make further decisions. Coming from Vichy, Dr. Grasset, State Secretary for Health and Family, also arrived in Paris.

Diphtheria Antitoxin Cultured on Goats Proven Successful by Doctors in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, April 6.—Diphtheria serum, which previously had been obtained only from horses, has successfully been cultured on goats by the medical section of the People's Welfare Department of the Shonan Municipality.

Due to the difficulty of obtaining serums from horses, which used to be imported from abroad, the medical authorities here have been experimenting since January this year to secure the valuable fluid from goats instead of horses.

Experiments on guinea pigs thus far, have proven it to be even more effective than those extracted from horses. The new method of extracting the antitoxin is expected to be a boon to the well-being not only of Malai but all regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Despite the scarcity of horses in Malai the medical authorities of Shonan are now confident they can provide adequate quantities of the new serum not only to Malai but to all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Today's Press Comments

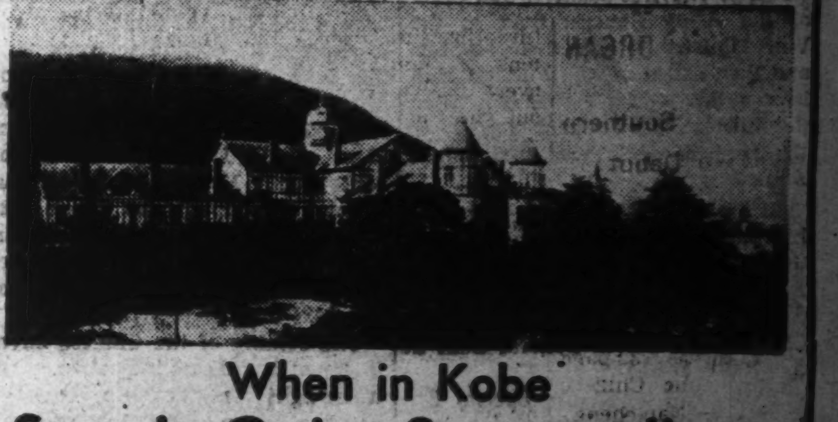
(Continued from Page 1)

abolition of unequal treaties in China by friendly nations, in following Japan's step, has in fact given China its desire. But Chungking, becoming Greater East Asia's only traitor by turning into an Anglo-American puppet, continues, in spite of the fact, is desperately struggling to obstruct the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. For such elements to exist among their compatriots is a matter of utmost regret for the Chinese people, and the National Government's new policy centered around the drive to destroy Chungking naturally leads to a strengthening of the firm will of China and Japan to live or die together. That the present Chinese Mission to Japan has come to make absolute the cooperation between the two nations with a renewed determination of its part in the war is a matter moving in the right direction.

The ties binding Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, which constitute the mainstay of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, have been further strengthened as the result of the visit made by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo to Manchoukuo and China. At a time when there is a clear vision of Greater East Asia we welcome to these shores a special envoy of the National Government of China. We are profoundly impressed by the things which are signified by the presence of the envoy in the midst of us. The sincerity of the Japanese effort to construct a new order in East Asia based on righteousness and the confidence of the National Government in Japan are the factors working to make it plain to the people of China that what they have to do is to cooperate with Japan. We are convinced that the example set by China will be followed by other races of Greater East Asia.

R.A.F. Bombs France

A bomber squadron of the Royal Air Force bombed Dieppe and Le Treport during broad daylight last Monday and inflicted damages to railway installations, airfields and powder magazines, it was announced by the British Air Ministry, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Tuesday in reporting a wire from London.



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STRONG ARMY FORCE PLANNED BY BURMA

Training Institute Holds First Graduation Exercise for Officers

Domei

RANGOON, April 7.—The Burma Defense Army, which was organized by a group of Burmese soon after the occupation of Burma by the Japanese Forces to free themselves from British shackles, is now making every possible arrangement to strengthen its forces.

The army on March 31 held the first graduation ceremony for the officers of its training institute. On the following day, another school for preparing Burmese juveniles for military service was opened.

It is remembered, upon the entry of the Japanese Forces into Burma, a group of Burmese young men rose up to cooperate with the Imperial Forces not only in actual fighting but for other military purposes, such as collecting news of enemy situations and the pacification of the Japanese-occupied areas.

The number of these volunteers, though insignificant at first, gradually increased as the Imperial Forces pressed close to Mandalay after successfully reducing Rangoon.

When the Japanese Forces completely occupied Burma, the volunteers disbanded to organize the Burma Defense Army, a regular national army led by Major-General Aung San.

Now, the army, besides training officers, is recruiting its forces from among civilians in general including the Shan, Kachin and other races.

The army also is accepting Burmese young women who are offering willing services to work with men in achieving their great mission.

These new activities of the Army are in line with those of the new Sailors' Training Institute, which was opened here on January 21 to train its students in transporting materials across the southern seas.

This institute has enrolled a large number of students who are being taught many nautical techniques. The higher grade courses of this school will be completed in six months, while the lower grade courses will take three months.

CHINESE IN INDO-CHINA TO PUBLISH OWN ORGAN

32-Page Monthly 'Southern Breeze' to Make Debut Next Month

Domei

SAIGON, April 7.—As an organ for 400,000 Chinese residents in French Indo-China, a 32-page monthly magazine in the Chinese language entitled "Nan-cheng" (Southern Breeze) will make its debut in May, it was disclosed here today.

Because of the disruption of communications between China and French Indo-China, the importation of Chinese publications and movies is presently at a standstill. Under these circumstance an editorial committee was recently formed by the Southern Chekiang Chinese Association the Japanese Army and Navy authorities at Saigon and the Japanese Ambassadorial Office, to undertake various efforts to remedy the absence of information from China as well as to provide reports of the Chinese residents' part in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

At present the editorial committee is completing preparations for the publication of the new Chinese magazine which will carry timely reports of cultural matters and progress of the War of Greater East Asia as well as the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to all Chinese residents in French Indo-China and throughout the Southern Regions.

JAIYANAMA FETES AOKI

Thai Envoy Gives Luncheon Party To Asia Ministry Officials

Thai Ambassador Direck Jaiyanama, who returned from Thailand toward the end of March, gave a luncheon party on Wednesday in honor of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and other dignitaries at his official residence at Komaba, Meguro-ku.

Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister and Mrs. Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister and Mrs. Kumaichi Yamamoto, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry and Mrs. Itaro Mizuno and other guests were entertained with Thai dishes prepared by Mrs. Jaiyanama.

After spending a very pleasant time, the guests left the Thai Ambassador's official residence shortly after 3 p.m.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

HONGKONG TO PUSH REPATRIATION MOVE

Over-Population of Small Island Caused by Haphazard Methods Of Britishers

Hongkong News

Anyone who has given the matter sufficient consideration must realize that the population problem in Hongkong is far more serious than generally accepted. For its size, Hongkong is much too populous, especially under the present wartime conditions, when food supplies cannot be easily obtained. The problem would not be so serious if Hongkong did not rely almost entirely on outside sources for its foodstuffs; but the fact remains that it does.

The food that comes out of its soil is sufficient for only an infinitesimal portion of the population. In the circumstances, it is essential that there be fewer people living here, but the authorities have no intention of imposing compulsory measures on the people and, as a result, their ingenuity has been fully taxed in the efforts that have been and are still being made to reduce the population. These efforts have been marked by one prime consideration—not to inflict unnecessary hardships on the people.

In many respects, the Repatriation Scheme adopted by the Hongkong Government General and enforced last July was ideal, for under it the Chinese population were given facilities for repatriation from Hongkong to their native districts, and furthermore financial assistance was given whenever required. Unfortunately, however, the scheme had to be suspended owing to floods and other unexpected obstacles.

After a lapse of a few months, arrangements have been completed to resume the scheme with the cooperation of the Japanese Military Authorities in South China and the Canton Provincial Government. Further repatriation will be carried out until the end of the year, according to the statement issued by Mr. Ichiki, Chief of the Civil Affairs Department.

British Responsible

The root to the trouble can be traced to the haphazard methods employed by the British regime. Into this little place, they allowed tens of thousands of refugees of every description to pour in without let or hindrance. Some of these refugees, especially the political refugees, had means, and they were chiefly responsible for raising the standard of living here, crowding out the native inhabitants with their ability to pay higher prices and higher rents. Others had few claims to worldly goods, but had come here merely because Hongkong offered a haven and partly because they thought that an easy living could be earned.

These people, who had no interest in the welfare of Hongkong or in its development, offered unjust competition and made life harder for families which had been resident here for generations. The steps taken to check further influx shortly before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were a tacit admission by the British of past mistakes, but these measures were taken too late. As a result when hostilities broke out, the population of Hongkong was estimated at about 1,750,000.

More than a year has elapsed since the occupation. One of the greatest problems facing the authorities from the very beginning was the question of food, and it is to their credit that the present conditions are so satisfactory. But as the war progresses, it is obvious that greater difficulties will be encountered in the acquisition of food.

Measures taken during the past year have resulted in a substantial reduction in the population but there are still about a million people here. The problem is one which defies a quick solution. Every step has to be taken carefully. Nevertheless, there are still many people here who are continuing their luxury-loving ways and others who have taken up unstable occupations.

It is the intention of the authorities to send these people back to their native districts where they can be usefully employed in the growing of food. Japanese agricultural experts are rendering every assistance in the Peace Zones of China by teaching Chinese farmers modern agricultural methods so that more food will be available in the prosecution of the war.

Kenkoku University in Manchoukuo Makes Big Strides to Develop Racial Harmony

Noon Extra, Shanghai

With undergraduates of Manchoukuoan, Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian and Chosenese origin, the Kenkoku Daigaku (State Foundation University) of Manchoukuo is rapidly becoming the educational center of that country. Moreover, because of the five races represented by its students, this university has, as its secondary aim, the development of racial harmony, not only on the campus but also throughout the country, where, in years to come, its alumni will be leaders in all fields.

Founded on May 2, 1938, the Kenkoku Daigaku today has an enrolment of about 700 students,—350 Manchoukuoans, 300 Japanese and 50 Mongolians, Chosenese, Chinese and White Russians. These undergraduates, who are studying at the expense of the State, go through one preliminary course and one academic course, and for the latter have a choice between cultural science, juridical science or political economy. The academic language is Japanese, as is the nationality of all but one or two of the University's faculty members.

In a recent conversation with the representative of this paper, Professor Shinichiro Tobari, professor emeritus, declared:

To Train Officials

"The Kenkoku Daigaku's aim is twofold: Practicing the Concordia principles of racial harmony and training efficient officials for the State as well as for the large organizations of Manchoukuo."

"The Imperial Ordinance by which the University was founded states that it aims at forming the youth into valuable persons, sincerely imbued with the principles of state foundation, who not only study the sciences, but also follow the studies by deeds and become exemplary leaders within an ethical world. The Dean of the university becomes an Imperial officer while every other Professor "shall have the honor to consider himself a direct Imperially appointed official."

Positive Achievement

Dr. Carl Heinz Eickert (Cologne University), German lecturer of Literature and Cultural Sciences stated:

"In spite of the as yet apparent stage of development in which the Kenkoku still remains, I believe that the University constitutes one of the most positive and interesting achievements of the State Foundation, in view of the endeavor practically to implant the spirit of harmony into the chosen representatives of the youth of Manchoukuo's five races. Not only my own two years' experiences, but also the spontaneous statements of the students are evidence of this."

Dr. Eickert, who has been at the Kenkoku since February 1941, inspired the Philological Group of the Study Institute of the Kenkoku, where the professors are able to carry on scientific work within the framework of the Study Institute in the sphere, mainly of non-Asiatic languages. This group, prior to the interruption of direct communications to Germany, started, via the German Academy at Munich, to create the basis for a regular intercourse with German as well as European languages.

Glider-Flying Studied

At present, the Kenkoku campus forms the nucleus of the future "University suburb of Hsinking," situated at the extreme south where the city touches the steppe. The large Hall of Martial Arts forms the center around which are grouped the various buildings including the students' quarters as well as the library, which contains also a large number of German books mainly gifts of the German Government and the German Minister, Dr. Wilhelm Wagner to Manchoukuo.

While the Japanese and Manchoukuoan languages are obligatory, German, Russian, French, English and Mongolian may be freely chosen. It is interesting to note that glider-flying as well as the construction of gliders may also be chosen as part of the studies.

The Kenkoku Daigaku also has a farm on the campus, where the students may work in agriculture and cattle breeding.

Wear Uniform

The students, who all live on the campus, receive—apart from free tuition, board and lodging—a small monthly allowance which enables them to buy special books, etc. They all wear uniform and take part in military training. They are treated the same as the students of Tokyo Imperial University, the board of which selects those Japanese who are to study at the Kenkoku Daigaku and who later are to enter the administration of Manchoukuo.

The present time of war has curtailed to a certain extent the ambitious plans of the university for development, but new buildings are under construction, and for the present year it is expected that the number of students will be increased to one thousand.

Nakao Named Administrator

The War Ministry announced on Wednesday the appointment of Kunijiro Nakao, Chief of the Navigation Section of the Marine Affairs Board, as Chief Civil Administrator for the Army succeeding Hisaichiro Hara. Simultaneously, it was disclosed that Mr. Hara has been appointed a secretary of the Finance Ministry.

Spanish Workers for Germany

BARCELONA.—The fifth group of Spanish workers numbering 300 who volunteered for work in Germany have just left the Catalanian capital for Irun from where they will continue their journey to Berlin.

SHANGHAI BUSINESS RESUMES ACTIVITY

Many New Industries Crop Up To Replace Goods Formerly Imported From Abroad

Shanghai Times

The transformation of Shanghai from the fifth largest port in the world into one of the foremost manufacturing centers in Greater East Asia is progressing smoothly with the establishment of a number of new industries.

These new industries are essentially enterprises manufacturing articles which were in former days imported from abroad, and embrace a host of manufacturing activities hitherto undreamt of in this city.

Careful investigations revealed that these industries included notably the chemical pharmaceutical line, the tinned foodstuff industry, the manufacture of all sorts of vehicles, machine tools, the electrotechnical industry, the manufacture of high-pressure vessels, all kinds of boilers, and the manufacture of many other articles of daily use.

Better Than Imported Goods

"The ousting of foreign-made products from local markets has in numerous cases resulted in the manufacture of a product of an infinitely better quality than anything that had so far been imported from abroad," a prominent Chinese industrialist stated. He continued to venture that the possibilities of these manufacturing activities are extensive and leave scope for a considerable export trade after the successful conclusion of the present war.

Those industries that have been especially successful are the ones that do not depend upon any raw material imported from other parts of the world, the consensus of opinion of various leading manufacturers, whose views were solicited, revealed. These industries can carry on their manufacturing activities without qualms regarding a possible depletion of existing raw materials in the city, it was stated.

Trends of Capital

An interesting sidelight was thrown on recent manufacturing trends in Shanghai by a group of Chinese bankers, who revealed that capital investments in this city had an altogether different aspect nowadays from that of only three years ago. They stated that early last year the same phenomenon was observed here as when the 1937 hostilities extended from North China to envelop Shanghai, or even still earlier during the 1932 incident, that is, capital from all over the country commenced to converge upon Shanghai and to settle down here.

While, however, in previous years such capital had been employed to a great extent primarily in real estate, and secondarily the stock and share markets or for gold bar and foreign exchange transactions, a more healthy and patriotic trend was followed by capital during the past two years, it was further stated by these financiers.

First, they pointed out, the needs of the public in this metropolis as well as other parts of Greater East Asia were satisfied by replacing sorely missed articles, and, secondly, British-American influences were eradicated from the markets by the supply of daily necessities hitherto imported from those countries by locally manufactured goods.

Labor Problem Solved

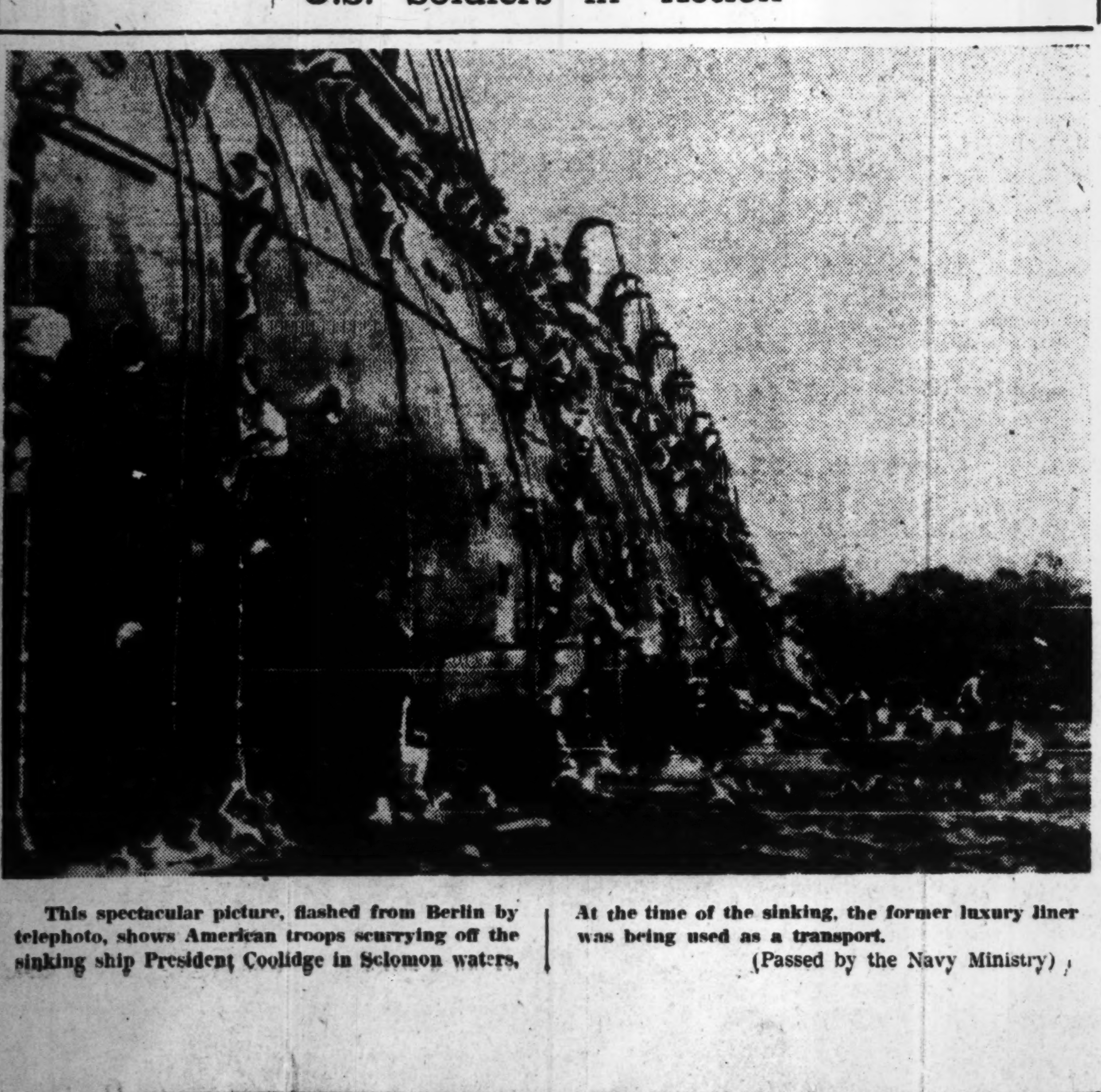
The patriotism inherent in this action became more apparent as more and more workers returned to this city. These workers had been repatriated from Shanghai at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia to their native districts in the country after they had lost their employment with enemy firms.

These skilled workers have now returned in great numbers to play a vital role in a new and prosperous industrialization of Shanghai. Interesting to note in this respect, various manufacturers pointed out, is the completely different attitude of the authorities and capitalists to the labor problem.

Not only has the scale of wages been entirely readjusted so as to do justice to the changed circumstances, but this readjustment is being followed up wherever necessary, it was learnt. In addition various cooperative institutions for the physical and moral welfare of the laborers have been attached to the majority of factories operating in the Shanghai area.

The products then that are being traded on the local market are the result of a complete change of the local labor system in contrast to former days. The workers are satisfied and the quality of the products increases, while the initial success of local manufacturers is being followed up to fill the essential needs of the public in Greater East Asia.

U.S. Soldiers in 'Action'



This spectacular picture, flashed from Berlin by telephoto, shows American troops scurrying off the sinking ship President Coolidge in Solomon waters.

At the time of the sinking, the former luxury liner was being used as a transport.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

MODE OF EXCHANGE ARRANGED IN CHINA

North, Central Areas Agree to Settle All Drafts With C.R.B., F.R.B. Notes

Domei

SHANGHAI, April 6.—A tentative agreement has been reached between the authorities of North and Central China regarding the mode of settlement of exchanges between the two areas to the exclusion of the Japanese military scrip in consequence of the recent abolition of further issuance of the military scrip in Central China by the Japanese Government. The new mode of settlement took effect April 1, it is understood.

According to the new exchange ruling, all the drafts issued in terms of the Japanese military scrip prior to April 1 are being settled in the Federal Reserve Bank or the Central Reserve Bank notes at the exchange rate of ¥18 to 100 Yuan.

Exchanges required by travellers are also being restricted to the F.R.B. and C.R.B. notes. All remittances between the two areas made in terms of the Japanese military scrip are being replaced by the F.R.B. or the C.R.B. drafts.

The authorities of Central and North China also have agreed, as a general rule, to settle payment for specially designated goods, hitherto settled in the Japanese military scrip, in the C.R.B. notes, with the exception of some of the designated goods payment for which will be made through the medium of the special yen.

Payment for general trade between North and Central China will be made as heretofore, through the medium of the special yen. In the past the selling rate of the special yen was ¥17 and the buying rate ¥18, as against 100 Yuan C.R.B. notes, the difference between the two being ¥1. This difference, according to the ruling, has been done away with and both the selling and buying rate of the special yen has been made ¥18 with the exchange fee fixed at .5 per cent effective from April 1, it was learned.

Exchanges for settlement of trade between North and Central China not covered by drafts are to be effected according to the exchange quotations ruling between Tientsin and Shanghai.

The official rate between Tientsin and Shanghai is Yuan 30 F.R.B. as against Yuan 100 C.R.B.

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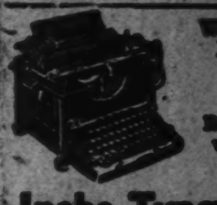

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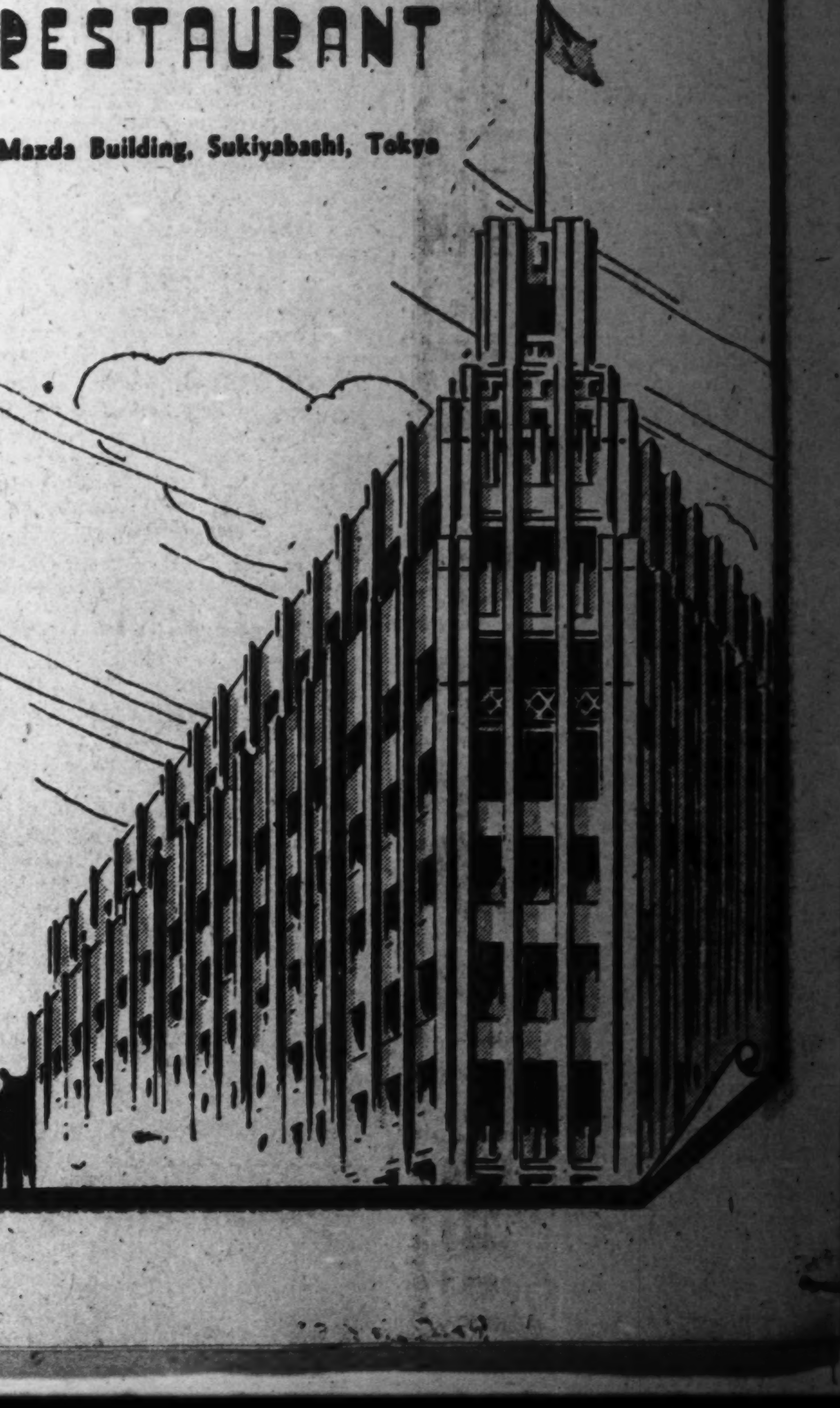

LIFE IN NORTH JAPAN SET FOR PRODUCTION

Picture Is Backed by Travel Publicity Body for Showing In South Areas

The newly-endorsed cultural feature pictures by the Education Ministry include "A Village on the Tableland," and "Report of Young Women's Corps."

In order to participate in the cultural prize contest sponsored by the Japan Cultural Central League, 15 cultural films produced by several leading motion picture companies in the second half of last year were submitted to the League. "Fighting Convoys," "The Spirit of An Engineering Corps," and "The Victory of The Orient" were among those listed in the contest.

To introduce the actual phase of the northern defense of the Japanese Empire to the people of the Southern areas, the Japan Travel Publicity Association in the Railways Ministry will produce a cultural picture, in which the events and character in the life of people in the northern part of Japan will be screened. The completion of the picture is scheduled by the end of this month.

With Home Minister Michio Yuzawa as the president, the Japan Theatrical and Motion Picture Exhibitors' Association will be established on April 10 when the inauguration ceremony will be held at the first council chamber in the Education Ministry attended by the officials and civilians concerned.

Concert Calendar

The fourth series of the musical festival at the Tokyo Gekijo, ballet by Yusaku Azuma and his troupe, accompanied by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Kojiro Kofune, today and tomorrow, April 8 and 9, at 6:30 p.m. respectively. The numbers include Mozart's "Serenade," Weber's "Spectre de la Rose," Liszt's "Love's Dream," Chopin's "Autumn Leaves" and Giselle Fantasie and others.

The seventh Concert of Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Hisatada Otaka, Friday and Saturday, April 9 and 10, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violin. The program includes Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, Beethoven's Second Symphony in D Major, Two Symphonic Movements by Saburo Moroi, Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude.

The 6th Tokyo Home Concert, Saturday, April 10, at 6:30 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes a soprano solo by Madame Chieko Okuda accompanied by Miss Yukiko Murase at the piano, piano solo by Miss Miyuki Kawamura, baritone solo by Yoichiro Amakata accompanied by Miss Yukiko Murase at the piano, piano solo by Miss Michiko Hirata, soprano solo by Miss Keiko Azuma, violin solo by Miss Taeko Yamanouchi, piano solo by Miss Tatsue Tanaka.

A piano recital by Miss Ruriko Tominaga, Monday, April 12, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Mozart's Rondo in A Minor; Beethoven's Sonata Op. 101, in A Major; Schumann's Symphonic Etude Op. 13; Brahms' Intermezzo Op. 117-1, Capriccio, Op. 76-2, Intermezzo, Op. 118-6 and Fantasie Op. 119-4.

The ninth Concert by the Tokyo Chamber Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, Tuesday, April 13, at 6:30 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. Soloists include Miss Yuriko Miyoshi, soprano and Miss Kyo Ishii, piano. Continuo: Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano. The program includes Handel's Concerto Grosso F Major, Rameau's Cantata "Orphee", Haydn's Piano Concerto D Major, Mozart's Symphony A Major, No. 29.

The 18th abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Wednesday, April 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano. The program includes Brahms' Serenade Op. 11 in D Major, Schubert's number (soprano solo with Orchestra) and Mahler's Symphony No. 4 in G Major (soprano solo and orchestra).

The second Concert of the Tokyo-Kammermusik-Vereinigung, Wednesday, April 14, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The artists include Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and cembalo; Shozo Suzuki, flute; Akeo Watanabe and Shuntatsu Kohno, violins; Kimiyo Matsuura, viola and Hideo Saito and Fumio Suzuki, cellos. The program includes Mozart's Trio Es dur, Haydn's Sonate G dur for Flute and Piano, Haydn's Variation F Moll, Mozart's Variation "Lison dormait", Beethoven's Variation "Nel cor piu non mi sento", and Beethoven's Trio B dur Op. 11.

The second periodical concert by the Tokyo String Quartet, with Professor Joseph Rosenstock at the piano, Thursday, April 15, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Mozart's Quartet in D Minor K-421, Beethoven's Quartet in E Major Op. 74, and Dvorak's Piano Quintet in A Major Op. 81.

The third concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the batch of Kojiro Kofune, Friday, April 16, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Misao Suga, soprano. The program includes Strauss' Spring's Voice Waltz, Bizet's "Arlesienne," soprano solo numbers with orchestra, Charpentier's Impression of Italy, and Schubert's Unfinished Symphony.

The 5th Dance Concours sponsored by the Tokyo Shimbun, Saturday, April 17, at 5 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

A vocal recital by Teiichi Inouye, tenor, entitled "Evening with Japanese Lyric Songs", Saturday, April 17, at 6:30 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes numbers by contemporary composers including Kiyoshi Nobutoki, Motosaku Akiyoshi, Yuzuru Ike, Yasuki Hirai and others. Piano accompaniment by Kuro Okada.

A 'cello recital by Takashi Kurata, accompanied by Toroku Takagi at the piano and the Matsumoto String Quartet, Monday, April 19, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes numbers by Frescobaldi, Vivaldi, Bach, Debussy, Gaubert, de Falla, H Otaka, K. Nobutoki and others.

The 30th Special Concert of Kosei Bunka which was scheduled to be given April 10 and 11, was postponed to the middle of next month, May, due to the illness of Professor Rosenstock who will conduct the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra. The concert is entitled "Six Grand Violin Concertos Evening" featuring Professor Willy Frey violin as the soloist at the Kyoritsu auditorium. The program includes Concertos by Mozart, Paganini and Mendelssohn, Bach, Beethoven and Brahms will be given.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Roppa Furukawa and his group of actors and actresses will make an extended tour of Chosen and Manchoukuo in May, this being the first time in the history of the Roppa Dramatic Company to make the Chosen-Manchoukuo trip. Consisting of 60 players, the party is scheduled to stop at Keijo on May 5, and then proceed to the various leading cities in Chosen and Manchoukuo until the early part of June.

The second national drama contest sponsored by the Japan Cultural Central League under the support of the Board of Information was held here recently, at which five plays were selected by the judge committee members of the Education Ministry and the Board of Information. The five prize-winning plays are "The Spirit of Tree," "Uryu Iwako, Celebrated Social Welfare Worker of the Meiji Era," "Loyal Samurai of Satsuma," "Patriots," and "Driftwood."

The 1942 Theatrical Year Book is now being compiled by the Japan Theatrical Association and will be published in June. The new book will contain all sorts of theatrical events covering the period of 12 months in 1941.

Preparations are now in progress by the Showa Engeki to organize a new dramatic group to be called the Nikkatsuza, in which popular screen players such as Kikutaro Onoye, Otome Tsukimiya and Chiyoko Okura are expected to join. The initial performance of this group is scheduled to be given at the Hogakuza, Marunouchi, in May.

To entertain the industrial workers in the capital, a special program will be arranged by Teikoku Gekijo, Yurakuza and Toho Gekijo. The Teikoku Gekijo will present two plays on April 13 staged by the Shinkokugeki troupe. The Yurakuza also will produce two plays on April 13. Roppa Furukawa will be the principal player. On April 14, three plays, including "The Asakusa Festival of Old Yedo Days," will make up the program of the Toho Gekijo participated in by the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company.

Under the guidance of the publicity section of the Japanese Military Administration in Java, a cultural guide office has been opened in Java recently for the promotion of native cultures there in parallel with the diffusion of Japanese theatrical and cinema activities.

Members of the Moon Class of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company who are now playing at the local Takarazuka Gekijo, will go on a road show during the early part of May in Shinyetsu and Hokuriku districts. The chief itinerary includes Niigata, Fukui and Takaoka cities.

The gala dance performance of the Shochiku Theatrical Company will be presented at the Tokyo Gekijo from April 15 to 26, this being the fifth performance. All leading players and instructors of the various dance schools in the capital will participate.

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PRICE ADJUSTMENT IS VITAL QUESTION

All Belligerents Paying Close Attention to It—U.S. Fails to Check Rising Costs

Adjustment of prices is one of the most important questions demanding the constant attention of all belligerent nations. Japan, thanks to the collaboration between the Government and the people, has practically solved this question and there is no longer any sign of inflation, comments the Diamond.

The price question in the case of Germany is of a peculiar nature. Due to the efforts of the Berlin Government, prices in Germany have risen only 8 per cent since the outbreak of the present war. As far as the internal situation is concerned, therefore, Germany has no reason to anticipate any trouble. The difficulty, if any, lies in the high prices prevailing in the different countries which have come under the control of Germany since the outbreak of the war. The situation is clearly seen from the following figures:

Rise in prices between August, 1938 and June, 1942

	(Percentage)
Germany	6.7
Sweden	69.4
Norway	75.1
Denmark	91.9
Switzerland	94.9
Hungary	72.0

Imports at High Prices

Germany is importing a large variety of war materials from various countries, for which it has to pay high prices, because the prices in those countries are high. The Berlin Government is now considering the adoption of necessary measures to overcome the inconvenience; and in view of the fact that those countries are under the control of Germany, the settlement of the question cannot be difficult. Germany will effect a reasonable settlement of the problem arising from the difference in prices between itself and those countries. It is only a question of time.

The situation in the United States is very serious in this respect. In the short period of time between August, 1939 and the beginning of 1942, a rise of 25 per cent was noted in prices in that country. Inflation is quickly developing all over the country. The Washington Government is taking all possible measures to check further rises in prices, but without any noteworthy success.

In keeping with the rise in prices, the laborers of the country are demanding higher wages, much to the annoyance of the Government authorities. In April, 1942, Roosevelt demanded in his message to Congress the collaboration of all U.S. citizens for the prevention of inflation. In spite of the wishes of the Washington Government, however, the situation is fast growing worse.

Cannot Reduce Budget

If inflation must be prevented, the Washington Government must reduce its disbursements. This, it knows, but it cannot reduce its budget without sacrificing the country's fighting strength. Therefore, the Government has decided to make a disbursement of $10,900,000 for the fiscal year 1943-44, of which at least $1,500,000 will be spent for the living expenses of the people.

The great gap between the supply of commodities and the rapidly increasing purchasing power of the people is precipitating the development of vicious inflation. At present, the Washington authorities are obliged to use the services of G-men in order to prevent a further rise in prices. It is very doubtful, however, that the American citizens, who are avowed believers in liberalism, will make any serious efforts to adjust the situation in accordance with the policy of the Government.

The situation of Chungking only denies description. One picul of cotton costs between 3,000 and 3,800 yuan, one picul of cotton yarn between 4,700 and 5,600 yuan, one bag of flour 190 yuan, and so on. All commodities cost a few score times as much as they did in pre-war days. The people under the control of the Chiang Kai-shek regime are suffering terribly and are almost dying on account of the difficulty of living.

TOKYO AND OSAKA TO GET EXCHANGES FOR FUTURES

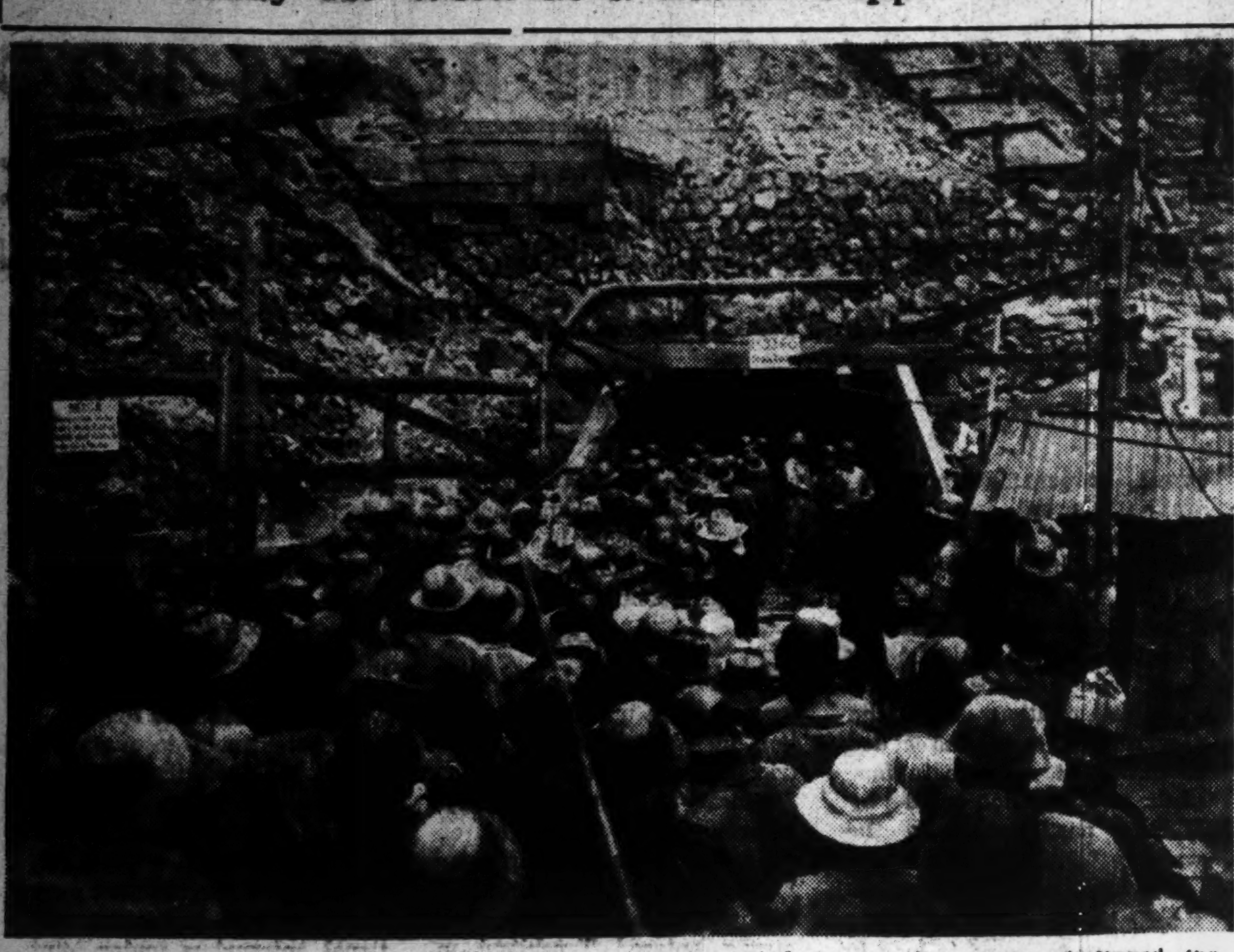
Will Be Established Simultaneously With Opening of Securities Exchanges

In accordance with the declaration made by him in the last session of the Imperial Diet, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya has decided on the establishment of two exchanges for transactions of stocks for future deliveries, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, and 11 exchanges for transactions of stocks for spot deliveries, simultaneously with the opening for business of the Japan Securities Exchanges that will be founded in July this year in the place of the now existing stock exchanges, according to vernacular papers.

It will be recalled that the Finance Minister expressed his views in this connection in the last session of the Imperial Diet to the effect that he was inclined to approve the establishment of exchanges for transactions of stocks for future deliveries only in two cities, and that he would consider the establishment of similar exchanges in other cities pending the development of financial conditions warranting their establishment.

With this idea held on by the Finance Minister it is understood that the authorities will approve the prolonged operation of the 11 stock exchanges in the limited capacity of handling stocks for spot deliveries exclusively under the Japan Securities Exchanges from July onwards. These exchanges are now located in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Hiroshima, Hakata, Nagasaki, Niigata and Nagaoka.

Ready for Work at a Luzon Copper Mine



The principal resources of the Philippines at which the gigantic machinery of development is now directed are copper and cotton. The biggest copper mine in the archipelago is the Malacayan mine in the northern part of Luzon Island. In the spring of last year the enemy destroyed the entrance with dynamite and set fire to the establishment on the neighboring site but since the occupation of the Japanese troops Filipino miners have flocked to the place.

INSURANCE CONCERNS UNDERGO SHAKEUP

Amalgamations and Merger of Smaller Companies Into Larger Ones Proceeding

The insurance companies in Japan Proper are conducting the renovation of their business systems in response to the Government's policy of enabling them to make the greatest possible contribution to the development of Japan's wartime industries through the amalgamation of many insurance companies, or the merger of some smaller companies into larger ones, says the Asahi.

In this connection, the Tokyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company is planning the creation of one large insurance company out of the several under its control. As the first step, the company is expected to carry out the amalgamation of the Hokoku Fire Insurance Company (capitalized at ¥3,000,000, —President: Junsaku Otani), the Toyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company (capitalized at ¥8,000,000—President: Taikichi Hori), and the Fukuju Fire Insurance Company (capitalized at ¥2,000,000—President: Bunjiro Aoki) in order to establish a new insurance company to be called the Nisshin Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The permission for the establishment of the new insurance company having been obtained already from the Finance Ministry, the Toyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company, prior to the establishment of the new company, is expected to carry out the merger into itself of the Hokoku and Fukuju insurance companies. On the amalgamation of the three insurance companies stated above, the Hokoku and Fukuju insurance companies will reduce their present capitals by 40 per cent, while the Toyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company will increase it by 25 per cent, thereby making the capital of the new insurance company ¥13,000,000.

The post of president of the new insurance company, it is expected, will be filled by Taikichi Horiuchi, now president of the Toyo Marine and Fire Insurance Company. If nothing unexpected occurs to retard the establishment of the new company, all formal procedures relative to its establishment will be completed before July 1, so that the company may start activities beginning the same date.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	75.20	— 0.70
Mitsubishi Heavy Ind. (short-term)	92.10	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	72.50	— 0.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	106.20	Same

U.S. RUBBER SITUATION STEADILY GROWING WORSE

Production Bureau Chief Says Crisis Likely Between Oct. 1943, March, 1944

There are indications that the shortage of rubber in the United States will develop into a serious trouble in spite of the frantic efforts being made by the Washington authorities to introduce counter-measures against the fast-dwindling stocks of this material, it is observed by William Jeffers, director of the United States Rubber Production Bureau, according to a Washington cable recently relayed by a Domei correspondent at Buenos Aires.

The gist of Jeffers's observation is quoted by the Domei correspondent as follows:

"Surveying the rubber situation, the United States faces the worst situation in a period between October, 1943 and March, 1944. It is expected that the countrywide stock of rubber will strike bottom at 104,000 tons somewhere in January next year.

"If the countrywide stock of rubber falls below the 100,000-ton mark, then the rubber mills in the country will have to discontinue operation altogether, which means the discharge of their skilled workers.

"It is true that the shortage of natural rubber will be perceptibly relieved by the gradual increase in the production of synthetic rubber from next March onwards; but the scheduled production of 813,000 tons a year is decidedly too small to reach the production reportedly contemplated by the Baruch Committee to the extent of 1,037,000 tons a year. To make matters worse, the production of synthetic rubber during 1943 is estimated at 241,000 tons against the original schedule to turn out 354,000 tons during the same year."

SOUTH FOREST EXPERTS TO BE TRAINED BY TFA

Association Drafting Plan for Establishment of Special Institute

Sponsored by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Teikoku Forestry Association is now working on a plan to establish an institute for the training of those experts who are to work for the steady development of forestry resources in the southern regions, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

It will be recalled that the Teikoku Forestry Association was founded some years ago under its chairman Dr. Seiroku Honda, and that this association has been engaged in the experimental afforestation of pulp-yielding plants in North Borneo ever since 1938. With signal results obtained in this work, the members of this association are now awakened to the urgent need of developing the abundant forest resources of the extensive southern areas so as to form a powerful wheel in the economic machinery of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The institute contemplated by the association will accommodate 50 students for the initial course which will start in next June. These students, to be recruited from youths between 17 and 25, will be trained in a dormitory, over a fair range of courses including the Malai language as well as all that is connected with the science of forestry peculiar to the tropical zone in the southern regions.

FLOOR TONE QUIET AS MOVEMENT EASY

Long-Term Tokyo Hemp Up ¥1.10; Some Short-Terms Resilient

Reflecting the softening trend of prices on Tuesday, the Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to see a lack of animation yesterday. As a consequence, shippings and key industrials began to ease alike in the long-term and short-term sections.

On the long-term list, N. Y. K. slipped ¥1.40 and its new ¥1.10, O. S. K. ¥1.00, Toyo Ball Bearing ¥1.20, Japan Precision Machinery and Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new ¥1.00 each, while Tokyo Hemp Yarn alone registered a gain of ¥1.10.

A similar trend was found in the short-term section. N. Y. K., new eased ¥0.70, but the rest of the listed issues remained perceptibly resistant.

The spot market was relatively irregular. Kakuwa Machine Tools rose ¥3.00 at one bound, and Iwate Coal ¥1.30, but Japan Metallurgical Industrial and Sumitomo Metallic Industrial softened ¥1.20 and ¥1.00 respectively.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	Apr.	May	June
Kanebo Spinning (50)	125.5	—	120.8
Nisshin Spinning (50)	83.6	83.9	83.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	—	—	79.4
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	—	70.5	—
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	71.0	71.7	72.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	103.3	103.8	103.7
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	76.1	66.7	66.3
Showa Elec Ind (50)	83.6	82.7	83.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	89.5	88.8	88.3
O S. K. (50)	—	79.8	80.1
Nissan Steamship (50)	65.8	66.3	65.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	85.3	—	85.0
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.6	66.1	66.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	111.4	111.7	110.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	143.0	141.8	141.1
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	—	—	63.7
Tropical Ind (42½)	—	—	41.8
Asahi Glass (50)	93.8	92.6	90.4
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.8	102.5	102.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	94.4	94.1	94.7

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
N. Y. K., new	75.4	5.4	4.6	75.2
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.0	2.5	1.8	92.1
Kanebo Spin. new	72.5	2.5	2.0	72.5
Teikoku Rayon. new	69.2	9.5	8.8	69.4
Hitachi Mash Tools	89.5	9.5	9.1	89.4
Japan Oil	68.1	8.2	8.1	—
Japan Steel Tube	73.2	3.2	2.8	73.2
S. M. R.	74.9	4.9	4.9	—
N. Y. K. old	89.0	9.0	8.5	89.0
Hokkaido Coal	—	73.3	3.2	73.3
Kanebo Spin. old	—	126.0	5.8	126.0
Toyo Rayon, new	—	55.3	5.0	—
Kokura Iron Works	—	54.7	4.5	—
Japan Beer. new	45.3	5.3	5.1	45.2
Japan Sugar. new	—	64.8	4.8	—
Ensuiko Sugar	63.8	3.8	3.8	—
Japan Mining	61.5	1.5	1.1	—
Manchou Heavy Ind.	61.7	1.7	1.6	61.7

COTTON INDUSTRIES DECLINE IN BRITAIN

Production Down Greatly Due To Handicaps in Imports of Raw Fiber, Labor Dearth

With the relentless German submarine warfare against Anti-Axis merchantmen and warships, Britain's sealanes of traffic between its homeland and its colonies and allied countries across the vast stretches of water have been disastrously crippled, the consequences being that the country's cotton spinning industries have been sorely hit by the acute shortage of raw cotton supplies from overseas sources side by side with the fall in the importation of foodstuffs, observes a German authority on fiber industries in a recent contribution to the Duetsche Nachrichten Bureau, according to a Berlin dispatch relayed by a Mainichi correspondent in Shanghai.

The article in question follows in effect:

"Surveying the present-day conditions of the cotton spinning industries in Britain, there is no room for doubt that Britain is now suffering from the serious handicaps in the replenishment of fiber stocks, and due to the shortage of labor; that it has lost the monopolistic wool trade in South Africa and Australia and that the production of fiber goods in Britain has been surpassed by that in the United States. Viewed in this light, there is every reason to believe that the rayon industries in Germany and Italy will emerge victorious over the cotton spinning industries in Britain, and that Lancashire, once the world center of the cotton spinning industries, is foredoomed to an inevitable downfall.

Deprived of Markets

"Following the outbreak of the current world war, Britain was deprived of its network of markets on the European Continent, and its cotton supplies from overseas sources have been crippled by the heavy losses of its ocean-going vessels as a result of the active operation of German undersea craft. It was in these circumstances that the Cotton Exchange in Manchester and Liverpool had to close their doors. Simultaneously the capitalistic foundation of the British cotton spinning industries has been given a near fatal jolt.

"With the gradual fall in the stocks of raw cotton, the production of the British cotton spinning industries went on sinking till it dropped to 50 per cent of its normal output, the greater part of goods produced being requisitioned by the military authorities. To make the matter worse, the proprietors of spinning mills could not profitably dispose of the remaining scanty raw material stocks due to the fact that the majority of their employees were forced to shift their services to munitions factories. At the same time, they suffered considerable damage to their mills in consequence of the ceaseless activities of the Luftwaffe.

Imports Fall

"During 1938-39, Britain imported as many as 2,690,000 bales of raw cotton, but the subsequent handicaps in shipping brought about a heavy decrease in the volume of raw cotton imports from its overseas sources of supplies. As a matter of fact, the total imports of raw cotton during 1941-42 dwindled to 1,740,000 bales, indicating the unprecedented low of raw cotton stocks in the country.

"On the other hand, huge quantities of raw cotton are now idly stored in India and Egypt, by reason of the crippled state of maritime traffic between Britain and these cotton-producing areas. A similar phenomenon is observed in connection with the transportation of wool from South Africa and Australia to Britain due to the constant menace from undersea craft of the Axis Powers.

"It is true that every spinning mill in Britain is badly in need of replenishing its fast-dwindling stocks of raw cotton and wool, and it is with reason that those connected with the spinning industries in Britain should voice in common pessimistic views of their business. It is true that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recently sent its representatives to the United States for investigations in connection with their plan to urge shipments of raw cotton from the United States to Britain; but they came to entertain discouraging prospects as they realized that there was no means left available to improve the spinning industries in their homeland as long as Britain suffers from the shortage of bottoms.

Behind Germany, Italy

"Britain is a hundred leagues behind Germany and Italy in the matter of fiber industries. Those connected with the spinning industries in Britain have been left in ignorance of the fact that there is no alternative to make up for the shortage of raw cotton but to urge the development of synthetic fiber industries. During the time Germany and Italy were capable of turning out more than 500,000 tons of synthetic fiber products each year, Britain could produce only 70,000 tons and the United States 160,000 tons.

"The Manchester Guardian recently remarked that the British spinning industries would not have been driven to such a plight if only Britain had proceeded with researches about synthetic fiber industries with as much enthusiasm as Germany.

"Viewed from all angles, the British spinning industries are now overshadowed by the dark prospects of trade that will gain in intensity with the passage of time."

Plantations in Djawa Rejuvenated

Complete Change Wrought by Japanese Military Administration in Estate Farming System, Source of Ruthless Exploitation

With the advent of a rejuvenated Djawa, the system of estate plantations, which constituted one of the characteristics of Djawanese agriculture and the basis of the colonial policy of the now extinct Dutch East Indies Government for more than one century in the past, involving the cruel working of the native inhabitants and the ruthless exploitation of the soil, has undergone a complete change under the Japanese Military Administration. The estate which had been supplying the Anglo-American and Dutch Powers with considerable quantities of agricultural products has now been resuscitated as an important factor of the agricultural industry in the Co-Prosperity Sphere in the War of Greater East Asia.

Recalling how the white residents took advantage of the trusting simplicity of the native inhabitants of Djawa in utilizing the fertile soil of the island entirely for their own interests by depriving them of the fruits of their labor over a period of more than 100 years, a Domei correspondent at Djakarta writes in the following vein.

Due to Blessings

The development of Djawanese agriculture into one on a world-wide scale was, of course, due essentially to the blessings of nature including climate and soil in favor of the industry. This development was no doubt accelerated by the migration to that part of the world of Anglo-American and Dutch enterprisers, who devoted themselves to the cultivation of territory into a producing place of export agricultural produce. In 1811 when the British took possession of Djawa the colonial government abolished the system of land monopoly by the government and gave the native inhabitants the right of cultivation of the soil and recognized the right of utilization in compensation for their labor, which served to open new fields of enterprise for Europeans who came over to the island in rapid succession.

After four years of British rule, when the island was taken over by the Netherlands, the Dutch colonial government enforced the famous, or, rather infamous, compulsory plantation system, prohibiting free colonization and free cultivation. The native inhabitants were ordered under compulsion to cultivate in a portion of their land indigo-plants, sugar cane coffee, pepper and tea. The oppression of the Dutch Government grew more and more cruel on the native inhabitants, whose social system became completely disrupted under the heavy pressure of the whites, while the colony was thus groaning under miserable slavery, the Dutch homeland continued to enrich itself at the sacrifice of the native inhabitants of the island.

As time went on, interest in the agricultural industry of Djawa was roused among Europeans and the number of Anglo-American settlers gradually increased. They leased state land for a term of 75 years and started the cultivation of sugar-canes, rubber-plants, coffee, tobacco, oil-palm and kapok on a scientific basis, and thus the many-sided agriculture of Djawa made remarkable progress.

Estate Farms Increase

The estate farms also increased in number year after year and a golden age for the western enterprisers was ushered in extending over a period of 20 years from 1910 to 1930. In 1924 the total amount of investments reached 1,530,000,000 guilders and the output of cinchona, kapok and pepper acounted for 80 per cent of the world total production volume. Today the number of estate plantations exceeds 1,200 and the areas under crop aggregate 540,000 hectares.

These plantations were composed of:

(1) Land leased from the former Dutch East Indies Government of a term of 75 years:

(2) Private land purchased by individual enterprisers from the East India Company;

(3) Land rented from the native inhabitants, and

(4) Land leased from the princes for a term of 30 years.

These plantations were exclusively devoted to production, and as their agency of inquiry, the Estate Research Institute had been established in western Djawa on joint account of all the proprietors of plantations, while the sale of the products on the world market was being conducted by the head offices in their respective home countries, the Netherlands and Britain.

Worked Like Horses

The Anglo-American and Dutch peoples at these plantations indulged themselves day and night in unhealthy pleasures and luxuries at the expense of the native inhabitants, who were forced to work like horses all the year round solely for the sake of their western squeezers. The tyranny and oppression by their Anglo-Americans masters were most intense at their private plantations, where behind the picturesque scenery presented by a mixture of pastoral freshness and modernism, the poor and helpless native farmers were doomed to a life of slavery.

CHARCOAL SUPPLIES IN PLENTY ENSURED

Revisions Effected in Law for Adjustment of Demand and Supply Situation

The revisions of the Charcoal Demand and Supply Adjustment Special Account Law, effected with the approval of the latest session of the Diet, have attracted the special attention of the public, because they are expetced to secure a liberal and ample supply of charcoal, indispensable to the citizens during the cold season, says the Diamond in its latest issue.

The Charcoal Demand and Supply Adjustment Special Account Law was first enacted on March 30, 1940, with the approval of the 75th session of the Diet, for enforcement beginning April 1, 1940. For the purpose of purchasing, selling, and keeping certain stocks of charcoal, the Government established a special account by disbursing ¥1,000,000 from the treasury. In case of necessity, the Government, in the name of the special account in question, was authorized to issue special bonds upto ¥7,000,000.

The maximum amount of the issues in the name of the special account was increased to ¥25,000,000 with the approval of the 76th session of the Diet in order to facilitate the activities of the authorities. The revisions introduced into the law were enforced beginning March 5, 1941.

The present revisions are intended for the extension of the Government's right of control to firewood in addition to charcoal, in view of the fact that firewood is as necessary as charcoal in some places where there is no supply of gas.

In the fiscal year 1940-41, the Government disbursed ¥130,000,000 for the adjustment of the demand and supply of charcoal in the country. In view of the increasing demand for charcoal and firewood, the Government is expected to disburse nearly ¥300,000,000 during the current fiscal year so that the citizens throughout the country may obtain a liberal and ample supply of charcoal and firewood in the cold season.

Bill Clearings

April 7 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	324.818	153.001
Balance	69.064	16.540

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1943

Eisenhower's Supreme Authority

General Dwight D. Eisenhower of the United States army, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, has peremptorily ordered General Charles de Gaulle to stay out of Africa. Consequently the latter has had to postpone indefinitely his projected trip to Algiers to meet with the representatives of General Henri Giraud.

This action of General Eisenhower effectively prevents again, for the time being at least, the oft-rumored but never-materializing rapprochement between the followers of de Gaulle, Britain's puppet, and the American-manipulated regime of General Giraud. Eisenhower's lame explanation that his action was dictated by military necessity and possesses no political significance will fool no one.

This incident reveals more clearly than anything else the fact that the United States and Britain are still very much at odds over their North African policy. It shows that despite all the transparent propaganda to the contrary, the Casablanca conference and Anthony Eden's mission to Washington have failed to remove the fundamental conflict of interests which exists between the two so-called "allies".

Ever since the United States and Britain embarked upon their North African adventure last November, it has been apparent that the two nations were really working at cross purposes. Britain naturally was anxious to secure exclusive control of North Africa in order to protect the flank of her former route through the Mediterranean to India and the Antipodes. The United States, on the other hand, seeing in Britain's present helplessness an incomparable opportunity to usurp Britain's traditional colonial power and to erect a great American empire, has insisted on wielding the controlling hand in the North African enterprise. France has been the innocent victim of the two Anglo-Saxon Powers as they both manipulate dissident cliques of traitorous Frenchmen as tools of their clashing imperialistic programs. Eisenhower's latest move to prevent pro-British de Gaulle from infecting the American-controlled Giraud regime is an enlightening proof that the Americans will stop at nothing to ensure that they will continue to dominate over the British in North Africa. Although the followers of de Gaulle in London are trying through the British Government to lodge a protest against the American action, Britain already heavily obligated to the United States for indispensable military aid, is in no position to take a strong attitude. The Americans are obviously acting on the theory that he who pays the piper can call the tune, and the British apparently meekly agree—at least for the time being.

How completely and arbitrarily the Americans are running things in Giraud's territory is openly admitted, in fact boasted about, by the Americans themselves. Despite all the American talk about helping to restore the lost glories of France, even the nominal authority of their French puppets is being ignored as the American military officials imprison or release French political prisoners at will as suits their purpose. For instance, to make available more blackguards to run their errands, the American-dominated French African Joint Commission on Political Prisoners announced a couple of days ago that all political prisoners in North Africa "except Axis sympathizers" would soon be released. Describing the way this Commission works, a correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System a few weeks ago gloatingly reported:

"Already a new firmness is evident at the American headquarters in North Africa. We are no longer taking the word of French politicians. Our commission is going to find out where the political prisoners are, and get them out. When the commission says this man or that man is to be freed, there will be no nonsense about advising the proper French authorities. The man will just be released."

The British Resident Minister in North Africa could only concur in the American action, explaining that although a provisional—and he might also have said, puppet—French government had been set up in North Africa, General Eisenhower as commander-in-chief still wielded supreme authority.

The exclusion of General de Gaulle from Algiers is the latest demonstration of that supreme authority wielded by General Eisenhower in utter disregard of the interests of the British or of the French themselves.

Forgotten Nothing; Learned Nothing

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in his speech at Ottawa a week ago on his way home from his futile Washington visit, said that Japan, Germany, and Italy must be totally disarmed and kept disarmed permanently after the war.

Sam Rayburn, Speaker of he House of Representatives of the United States, stated just three days ago that Japan, Germany, and Italy must be disarmed while the United States must continue to retain a great armed force after the war to preserve the "peace".

These are only two of the most recent examples of the idea constantly being voiced by the Anglo-American demagogues from Roosevelt and Churchill down to the pettiest Rotarian luncheon speakers. It is apparent that these Anglo-American Bourbons, like other historic reactionaries of earlier times, "have forgotten nothing and have learned nothing".

They have forgotten nothing, because that was precisely the formula which the Anglo-American dictators of the peace followed at the close of the last World War. In a futile effort to preserve an unfair status quo which gave them all the advantages and other nationalities none at all, the Anglo-Americans tried to disarm Germany and to keep Japan on the short end of a 5:5:3 naval ratio while they tried to maintain their own strength unimpaired and to form encircling alliances. They have forgotten nothing, because they are reviving the same old formula of a bygone age.

These Anglo-American reactionaries have also learned nothing despite all their bitter failures. They have not learned that no formula of disarmament for their foes and armament for themselves will ever succeed in keeping the peace if that peace be unfair and unjust as the last peace was. They have not learned that no military or political formula can prevail if it tries to obstruct the advance of mankind in the interest of a favored few. They have not learned that men of free spirit prefer to fight and even to die than be held in a straitjacket devised by those who would hold others in perpetual bondage. They have not learned that the spiritual force of those who battle for the right will prevail over the mightiest fortresses and the trickiest treaties. They have not learned that the march of history cannot be stayed by those who cling to the vested interests of an obsolete old order.

So the sputterings of Eden and Raygburn and Roosevelt and Churchill and all their imitators will end in nothing at all. By the very ideas which they voice, they prove that they are among those who are doomed to extinction. For they have forgotten nothing and have learned nothing.

A Year Ago Today

April 8, 1942

No fewer than 82,618 prisoners were taken up to March 25 on Java Island only by the Imperial Army Units operating in the Netherlands East Indies, while the spoils of war included 177 planes and 940 guns of various kinds, according to a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Fierce sea and air attacks have been continued by the Japanese Naval Units operating in the Indian Ocean on British warships, merchantmen, air and military bases. Scores of enemy vessels were sunk when the Japanese Naval Forces attacked Colombo, important enemy base in the Indian Ocean, and other strategic points in Indian waters. Meantime, unable to withstand fierce Japanese offensives, the British fleet in the Indian Ocean is said to have begun a general retreat.

* * *

Criticizing that the Atlantic Charter created by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill does not in spirit or in scope cover the Pacific region and its problems, the Ta Kung Pao, influential Chungking newspaper, demanded that a Pacific Charter be drawn up. This scheme was originally suggested by Rear-Admiral Harry Yarnell, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic fleet.

* * *

Railway services in Java which had been disrupted for some time after the retreating enemy had blasted bridges at many points along the branch lines are rapidly being resumed, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese engineer corps and the cooperation of Dutch technicians and the natives.

* * *

In a message to President Roosevelt, the Hindu Mahasaba Party has asserted that the British plan regarding India not only jeopardizes Indian unity but seeks to Balkanize India. The Hindu Mahasaba Party strongly criticizes the British-American attitude which definitely lacks understanding regarding the Indian political situation,

NANKING'S WAR MACHINE ROARS INTO ACTION

Wang's Men in the Trenches Win Laurels for National Government—Chou Fu-hai Is Certain China's Financial Structure Can Stand Any Strain

By TATSUO WAKABAYASHI
(From the Keikoku)

The National Government of China, which has been closely cooperating with Japan ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, vowing to share pains and pleasures together, has advanced in a significant direction consequent to its declaration of war against the United States and Britain on January 9.

Immediately following the declaration of war, the National Government newly established the Supreme National Defense Council, the organ for guiding the wartime policy. It signed with the Japanese Government the joint declaration covering military, political and economic cooperation as well as the agreement pertaining to the retrocession of Japan's concessions and the relinquishment of its extraterritorial rights in China. Taking advantage of the occasion, Italy communicated to China its intention to waive its right to maintain exclusive concessions and extraterritorial rights in that country. To China, the situation is an epochal event, emancipating it from a century of tyranny under the British yoke.

On the following day, the National Government called a gubernatorial conference at Nanking. Governors were instructed to prepare for the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, and on January 11, the first Local Administrative Conference was held to discuss various aspects of the problem relating to Japan's retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights to China. The Supreme National Defense Council, which met on January 13 at the official residence of President Wang Ching-wei, effected a sweeping reorganization of the political machinery to meet the demand of the new situation.

Supervises Two Organs

As the result of this reorganization, the National Government has brought under its direct supervision two organs, the National Economic Committee, which handles the wartime political, financial and industrial problems, and the committee of the Hsinminhui (the New People's movement), the former promoting the material well-being and the latter the spiritual well-being of the Chinese people. At the same time, a sweeping readjustment was effected in the Executive Yuan to simplify administrative business and improve the personnel administration. On the same day, the committee of the Hsinminhui deliberated on 75 bills relating to the mobilization of the masses. The fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang Party, which stands in an indivisible relation with the Government, was also called to discuss its mission in face of the new situation created by China's participation in the war.

The five conferences mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs are expected to lead to a concentration of political power, enabling the National Government to carry on the war on an efficient basis. Thus, the Nanking Government is laying the foundations for the centralization of political power.

Published Open Letter

On January 19, President Wang published in newspapers an open letter to Chinese soldiers, expressing his conviction that China must cooperate with Japan in fighting the Greater East Asia War. In this letter, he stated: "We can gain freedom only by driving Americans and British out of Greater East Asia. Only thus can peace be realized in China. The time has come when soldiers must sacrifice their lives for the country."

In Central China, the Chinese armies are stationed at Nanking, Thaihsien, Tungtai, Chiahsing and Hankow, in North China at Peking, Kaifeng, Tungmin, Kweiteh and in South China at Canton and Shatao. At Nanking are located the Central Military Officers' School, the Central Naval Officers' School and the Central Military Aviation School, all of which are headed by President Wang Ching-wei. At all these institutions, Japanese Army officers are employed as instructors. The Chinese armies at various points in North, South and Central China, guided by Japanese Army officers, are doing creditable work, conducting expeditions, maintaining peace and order and carrying on the peace movement for the creation of model zones.

The National Defense Committee as the fountain-head of military activities and all leading Chinese army officers are now fully prepared to proceed to the front lines with great confidence. Lieutenant-General Takuro Matsui is attached to the committee as chief adviser. The Chinese forces which have been stationed not far from Nanking and Hopei have been particularly successful in their military campaigns against the Chungking armies.

Shows Valor

A Chinese contingent which carried out a punitive expedition in Wuhan-Hankow districts in cooperation with a Japanese unit was unusually valorous. On the night of January 19, when the Japanese Forces learned that Chungking bushwhackers of about 500 strong entered Tenshitsui, a district about 42 kilometers south of Yingchengnan, the Japanese attacked the enemy from the western flank while the Chinese skirted around the enemy and intercepted its path of retreat, with the result that the enemy was miserably crushed and its commander killed in the battle. The peace preservation corps under Hu Ting-hsin, who surrendered to the Japanese Army late last year, attacked an enemy force of about 400 men commanded by Li Te-hsin, chief of staff of the enemy's 128th division, at a point north of Chihkauchen and crushed it.

More and more Chungking officers are today deserting Chiang for they see in the National Government's declaration of war against the United States and Britain a new hope for their country's salvation. The surrender of General Wu Hua-wen, the commander of Chiang's fourth division, is one of the notable cases. He was very much moved when he learned that the National Government had cast its lot with Japan and that the latter had announced to give up not only its concessions but also its extraterritorial rights. Yu Huai-an, the commander of the first division, and Ning Chun-ko, formerly the chief of staff at the headquarters of the peace preservation corps in Shantung Province, also quit the Chungking army. The number of effectives they brought with them totaled about 40,000. They announced their determination to join the Nanking army for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Equal to Requirements

Financially, the National Government of China has also proved itself equal to the requirements of the emergency. Immediately after the declaration of war, it decided to establish a wartime financial structure and effect a sweeping taxation reform. Even before it had become a party to the war, it had assiduously planned to strengthen its economic position by increasing productive power, to encourage economy in the consumption of materials, to set up a budget system, to coordinate the taxation system and to maintain a well-balanced financial arrangement between the central and local governments. In line with such a program, the National Government promoted various important national enterprises under joint Sino-Japanese management. Another important item of the program was to expedite the complete restoration of factories under the control of the Japanese Army to their legitimate Chinese owners in due time.

With the declaration of war against America and Britain as the turning point, the National Government has been able to free itself of Anglo-American obstruction and amply deal with the terroristic tactics of Chungking. As Chinese economic life has for the first time regained its normal condition, the proposed reorganization of national economy will be speedily accomplished.

On January 19, Finance Minister Chou Fu-hai made the following statement regarding wartime finance to the group of foreign newspaper correspondents:

"The National Government will make all possible efforts, as a part of its wartime economic policy, to maintain the value of the Central Reserve Bank note and the stability of commodity prices. It will try to accommodate the financial needs of the industries. Under this arrangement, raw materials will be smoothly distributed among manufacturers.

Will Pay High Price

"As for the agricultural industry, the government will pay special attention to avail of its unexplored possibilities. It also plans to buy agricultural products at a comparatively high price in order to raise the farmers' standard of living.

"The problem of unifying the Central Reserve Bank note and the North China Federal Reserve Bank note requires careful consideration. The time is not yet ripe for such a unification. The old bank note has been effectively shut out of the peace areas and the Central Reserve Bank note is now penetrating into the areas under Chungking's jurisdiction."

With the participation of the National Government in the war, the tendency toward political, economic and cultural centralization in Hopei has become markedly evident, creating a situation which augurs well for the principle of one state under one system. The unification of the Hsinminhui, a unique organization in North China, boasting a membership of several tens of thousand has been considered. On January 20, the joint conference of all branch societies decided to have President Wang Ching-wei as the honorary president of the organization. The organization recently celebrated the second anniversary of its establishment, and, taking advantage of the occasion, announced its determination to realize the principle of Greater Asianism.

The North China Political Council, which had been negotiating with the National Government for the strengthening of the council, elected Chu Shen as chairman of the council. This was followed by a reshuffling of the officials in North China.

Position Not Affected

The position of the council is not affected in the least by this general rearrangement, but the organic relation of the council with the National Government has become more closely established, enabling it to perfect its political, economic and cultural systems to meet the exigencies of the time.

Chu Chen, new chairman of the council, studied in Japan and is one of the most able administrators in China. Born in Yungching-hsien, Chu Chen is 65 years old. He is a man abounding in public spirit and enthusiasm and is best qualified as the leader in directing the affairs of North China in the present emergency.

The National Government has been making a rapid progress in organizing its military, financial, cultural and economic activities to meet the demand of the wartime. Furthermore, its participation in the war has wrought a disastrous effect upon Chungking's political power, disarming it of its pretext for continuing military of operations against Japan. Chungking's downfall is now only a matter of time.

BIG INTEREST SHOWN BY BURMA IN JAPAN

Popularity of Japanese Language Is Increasing Daily

By JUN SAKAKIYAMA
(From the Shincho)

With definite assurance given by Japan that Burma will be granted complete statehood within this year, the people of that country must determinedly overhaul their cultural system, purge it of the Anglo-Saxon influences and foster a new spirit which is in conformity with the highest ideals of the champions of the new order.

In essence, this means cultural reconstruction. To achieve this purpose, it appears that the thorough dissemination of the Japanese language throughout Burma will be absolutely necessary, and that its people be informed of the true objectives of the Japanese people.

The desire of the Burmese people to learn Japanese is noticeable everywhere. At Moulmein, I met a Burmese priest whose father had been killed by British soldiers. He, himself, had been interned for a week. Speaking in precarious Japanese and English, he gave vent to his indignation and hatred of the British and, at the same time, expressed his high respect for the Japanese. He invited me to his house and during the dinner, he asked me to give him the equivalent word in Japanese of all the articles found in the room.

At Rangoon, too I met another inquisitive Burmese who is a graduate of Rangoon University. He lived in a house which looked like a picture of a castle taken from a history book. His hobby was to collect Japanese paintings. His friends all seemed to be cultured individuals as he claimed that he has two novelist acquaintances who had taken shelter in Mandalay during the military operations. Desirous of learning Japanese, he asked me if there were any appropriate textbooks on the Japanese language. Unfortunately, I was unable to mention a single book which could be used by a Burmese.

The Japanese language is also popular in Thailand. At a certain air base I heard a lively conversation between a Thai air officer and a Japanese exchange instructor. More than once, I was asked by Chinese and Indian shopkeepers in Bangkok as well as in Saigon if it were possible to obtain books on the Japanese language. Of course, these persons only wanted to pick up a few words to help them in their business negotiations. Nevertheless, these incidents go to show that there is a lively interest in the language spoken by the Japanese people.

On my way back to Japan, I stopped at Shonan where I was impressed to see so many students attending the Japanese schools. The presence of these schools were an encouraging sign.

The natives were able to learn the English language and there is no reason on earth why they cannot, with application, master Japanese. Kana should be taught to all and kanji to those who wish to pursue Japanese further.

Though there were no Japanese schools in Burma at the time I left, I should not be surprised to find now some schools which are teaching Japanese to the eager people who, at the risk of their lives, assisted the Imperial Forces in their operations against the British. I am confident that all the Burmese will want to have a thorough grasp of our language, to speak and write it fluently.

Only through the knowledge of the Japanese language and through their return to the original civilization of Burma which indeed must have reached a glorious height will the Burmese be able to carve a new culture and civilization that will be the admiration of all the peoples of East Asia. In the priceless Buddha statues in Burma, although most of them have been taken away to England, one is able to obtain a glimpse of a remarkable people, deeply artistic, religious and capable. With the return of independence and to the past noble traditions, a new civilization will be born in Burma.

Words and Their Origin

Humble Pie

When one "eats humble pie," one "comes down off one's perch," as the saying goes—or, in plain English, acknowledge that one has been in the wrong.

The phrase is really a pun on the word "humble." It comes, probably, from the old English word "humbles" or umbles," meaning the heart, liver and entrails of the deer, which were anciently regarded as the perquisites of the huntsman. While the haunch and the other choice parts of the carcass went to the table of the lord and lady of the manor, the 'umbles" were made into a pie for the humble huntsman and other servants.

Other phrases with similar meaning to "eating humble pie" are "to eat crow and "to eat dirt."

An editorial writer says, "A full vote is not always an advantage to a candidate if his opponent gets the lion's share of it."

The "lion's share" is, of course, all or nearly all. We get the expression from the fables of Aesop, in which it is related that the lion, the fox and the ass once went hunting together, and were very successful. The lion, on their return, asked the ass to divide the spoil and allot to each of the three partners his proper share.

The ass divided it into three equal parts, and modestly asked the others to take their choice. Thereupon the lion, roaring in anger, fell upon the ass and killed him. Then he asked the fox to make a proper division. This the fox, with his natural cunning, did by keeping for himself the smallest possible share. When the lion asked him how he had learned his arithmetic so well, the fox replied: "By noting what happened to the ass."

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Men of Straw

"Straw men," or "men of straw" are dummy figures, set up for the purpose of being knocked down, or demolished. For example, an author makes an elaborate argument which seems to uphold a point of view to which he is opposed. Then he sets out to prove how unfounded it is; he is said to set up a "man of straw." The point is well made in a recent book review, in which we find:

"There is an air in this part of his book of a dog chewing a well worn bone very assiduously; at points he seems almost to be raising straw men. He represents certain methods as having been used very ambitiously, and then destroys them. He not only destroys them, he stamps on them. The matter could have been handled with a little less serious thundering."

According to some writers, a "man of straw" is a man without means, a sham.